The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S PRINCIPLES.

What He Said While a Soldier and Has Upheld as President.

His Disinterestedness, Patriotism and Singleness of Purpose.

His Fidelity to the People and Support of Practical Reforms.

National Integrity, Equal Protection, Indestructible Union.

A Record to Contrast with Greeley's.

IN WAR.

"No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works."—*To Gen. Buckner, at Fort Donelson. Feb.* 16, 1862.

"The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison."—*To Gen. Pemberton, at Vicksburg, July* 3, 1863.

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few, except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer."—*To Secretary Stanton, from before Spottsylvania, May* 11, 1864.

"I care nothing for promotion, so long as our arms are successful."—*Grant to Sherman, February*, 1862.

"If my course is not satisfactory, remove me at once. I do not wish in any way to impede the success of our arms."—*Grant to Halleck, Feb.* 6, 1862.

"No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me."—*Grant to Secretary Chase, May* 29, 1863.

IN PEACE.

"This is a Republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land."—*Grant's Letter to President Johnson, August*, 1867.

"I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."—*Grant's Letter, May* 29, 1868.

"Human liberty is the only true foundation of human government."—*Grant's Letter to the citizens of Memphis.*

"Let us have peace."—*Grant's Letter, May* 29, 1868.

His Policy.

On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to *recommend*, but none to *enforce* against the will of the people.

Enforcing the Law.

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been, not to inquire into the wisdom of laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly. I submit these suggestions with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country.

Civil Service Reform.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employes, who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate" to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and Heads of Departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not fit men, for public place. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Do What is Right.

There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure an efficient execution of the laws, sometimes, too, when, in a mere party view, undesirable political results were likely to follow; nor any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials against remonstrances wholly political.

Civil Service Reform Again.

It has been the aim of the Administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the character of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years.

The Currency.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion is that of an irredeemable currency. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of Government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. I earnestly recommend, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency.

The Taxes.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than $80,000,000 per annum. By steadiness in our present course, there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in every community; a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms; and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised, after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a reduction of interest account may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support.

The Tariff.

In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the Government, the interest account, and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number.

Public Lands.

The time-honored and beneficial policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation and to actual settlers.

The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers.

National Credit.

The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance.

The Indians.

I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right.

Equal Rights to All.

The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, who discharges his duty to his country, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs, I shall not consent to imperil this sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants.

Polygamy.

Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God, according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion.

The Southern States.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other—one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction, of the Union—it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold offices upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals, distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

The condition of the Southern States is, unhappily, not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats toward persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevent immigration and the flow of much-needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

The General Policy of the Administration.

On my assuming the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity, and fullest development. First among these, is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations. Second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States, in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others. Third, union of all the States—with equal rights—indestructible by any constitutional means.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reductions of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so, just once, at each election, without fear, or molestation, or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity, or color.

THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.

Great Enthusiasm at Bloomington—A Powerful Speech by Gov. Oglesby—Success of the Republican Ticket Reassured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14.—The Republican mass meeting at Bloomington, yesterday, was an enthusiastic affair. Notwithstanding the intense heat and the fact that the farmers were all in the middle of harvest, there was a large assemblage of people. Gov. Oglesby made an earnest, soul-stirring speech, which was attentively listened to by not less than eight thousand ladies and gentlemen. He gave a lucid exposition of the principles of the Republican Party and administered some stinging rebukes to those who have turned traitors. The speech throughout was full of that power and magnetism which are the distinguishing features of Gov. Oglesby's extempore efforts. In the evening Gen. Beveridge and Hon. J. K. Edsall addressed an immense audience at the Court-house-square. The speakers were frequently interrupted by spontaneous and continued applause. The enthusiasm at this meeting presented a striking contrast to that at Judge Trumbull's Democratic meeting, at Lincoln, on the preceding evening, which was a small affair, and devoid of enthusiasm.

Reports from all parts of the State give renewed assurances of the success of the Republican ticket.

INDIANA.

Washington Depaw Declines the Democratic Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—Washington Depaw, the millionaire Methodist, whom the Democracy nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, peremptorily declines this morning in a card sent to the *Journal*, the Republican paper of this city. The declination was some weeks ago placed in the hands of the Democratic State Committee, but was held for publication after the Baltimore Convention. The Committee had hoped to get Depaw to accept, and is now in deep distress. The Liberals claim the nomination, but it is said the Democracy will adhere to the determination to accede nothing to that element.

THE UXBRIDGE BANK ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Daring Affair—Five Persons Gagged and Bound—The Teller Intimidated and Compelled to Open the Safe.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, July 13.

At about 2 o'clock this morning, the family of Mr. E. W. Heywood, cashier of the Blackstone National Bank, in Uxbridge, were aroused by the presence of four men in the house, and were all bound and gagged before either could make an alarm. The family consisted of Mr. Heywood, his daughter and grand-daughter, a colored servant, and a young man named Charles Weston, teller in the bank. The men gained entrance to the house by using a ladder, which they brought from another building, some forty rods distant. By this they entered an open window in the second story, and each member of the family was seized and overmastered at the same instant.

Having thus secured silence in the house, the men took young Weston to the bank, which is located in Taft's block, about forty rods from the residence of Mr. Heywood. Here they compelled him, by threats of torture and death, to open the vault. A lamp is always left lighted at night in the banking-room, and the operators allowed this to remain burning. While three men remained outside with Weston, the fourth went into the vault and took possession of all the valuables there deposited, which fortunately did not amount to a very great amount. They secured $13,000 in current funds, which is a greater sum than is usually kept in the bank, but it being pay day at the mills in the town, the money had been brought for that purpose. There were no notes, bonds or other valuables in the vault.

Having plundered the vault, the men took Weston back to the residence of Mr. Heywood, and bound him securely, and after inspecting all the prisoners and finding them securely bound and gagged, they informed them that two of the party would stay by till daylight, and if any movement was made the whole family would be murdered.

The prisoners remained in their painful and constrained positions till five o'clock this morning, when the little girl succeeded in getting the gag from her mouth and in reaching a window, when she called to a hired man who had come to do the morning work about the barn. They were soon liberated, and the whole village was electrified by the startling news, but no trace of the men could be found, save that a party of four in one vehicle supposed to be the same, were seen driving in the direction of Milford. Officers were notified at once and a strict search is in progress, but from present indications the daring rogues seem quite likely to escape with their booty.

Mr. Heywood, the cashier, is quite aged, over seventy years old, and the shock of the assault and the excitement of the occasion have been severely felt by him. The bank has several times been assailed by burglars in years past, but till now has had the good fortune to escape.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 14—8 P. M.—The barometer has fallen from Tennessee to New-England, the lakes, and the North-west, being lowest over the latter. It has risen somewhat over the South Atlantic States, where it is highest. Cloudy weather has generally prevailed from Florida and the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio Valley, with light, fresh easterly to southerly winds; clear and partially cloudy weather over the New-England and Middle States and below the Ohio Valley, with light to fresh winds. The temperature has risen somewhat from Wisconsin to the East and Middle Atlantic coast. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, but continued falling at Cincinnati and Omaha. Telegraphic reports for this evening have not as yet been received from the stations in the Western Gulf States, Upper Michigan and Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, fresh to brisk southerly to easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain prevail on Monday from Tennessee to Lake Erie, the upper lakes and the north-west; south-easterly to south-westerly winds and increasing cloudiness for the New-England and Middle States, with possible areas of rain from Virginia and Pennsylvania to Southern New-England. Southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional areas of rain for the south Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather on Monday afternoon or night; westerly winds and generally clear weather for the Gulf States.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schuitz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	74	81	88	85
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.00	30.00		29.97

Hygrometer at noon—76.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., [illegible]; 9 A. M., 78°; 12 M., 84°; 3 P. M., 91°; 6 P. M., [illegible]; 9 P. M., 81°; 12 P. M., 78°; average temperature yesterday, 81°.

THE CANVASS.

Spirit of the Press on the Political Situation.

What Hoffman Failed to Say—The Stars and Bars to be Respected—Greeley's Corrupt Bargain.

Hoffman's "Local Causes."

Gov. Hoffman said at the Baltimore Convention that New-York had a Democratic Governor, but the Legislature was lost last year through local causes. What he failed to say the *Troy Times* hints at thus: "He did not dilate upon those local causes at all, nor even mention the fact that many of the friends and prominent supporters of himself were indicted for stealing the public funds, and for the most systematic and audacious robbery ever witnessed. He also failed to state that he has been the intimate associate of these indicted robbers, and has acted with them politically, and as Governor has signed nearly every bill which they got through a bribed Legislature, in order to accomplish their nefarious ends. He also failed to tell that he is the candidate of these leagued politicians for the United States Senate, and that the partnership in fraud and chicanery seems to be in full force."

Who Made the Bloody Chasm?

The Southern Greeleyites are fond of iterating his remark about the bloody chasm created by the war. On this point the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* makes a gentle reminder, thus: "They forget to add that the said 'bloody chasm' was their own work. But for their moral madness there would have been no war. It is kind in them, nevertheless, that they should be ready to say they are willing to forgive the North for doing what they did themselves, provided the North would send to the rear Grant and other reminders of Union triumphs, and let Jeff. Davis and his friends come back to Congress to rule the nation. How kind this is! We think we see a general hand-shaking across *such* a closed-up 'chasm.'"

The Stars and Bars.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* looks upon the nomination of Greeley as the dawning of the day when "the North and the South shall alike respect the Stars and Bars as the flag under which dauntless Americans bled and died," and says that when *that* day comes the South and the North "will love the Stars and Stripes as the flag of their common country."

"Mike" Norton Enthusiastic for Greeley.

As has been stated, Mike Norton, the defeated Tammany candidate for the State Senate, is building high hopes upon the election of Greeley. His champions in the Seventh Assembly District now speak of him as a candidate for the Assembly, and boast that they are willing to bet odds that he will be elected.

Fenton Playing 'Possum.

It was noticeable that Reuben E. Fenton, who was in town on Saturday, kept away from the Liberal Republican head-quarters. The honorable gentleman is not so prominent in public places, and does not raise his voice so often for the Sage of Chappaqua as do the admirers of Jeff. Davis on the other side of the "bloody chasm." He knows how to work behind the scenes without making a noise about it.

Greeley's Bargain Last October.

The account of Greeley's corrupt secret bargain with the Democrats, begun last October, explains to the Ogdensburg *Journal* several things which till now have been great mysteries to it. It says: "It would explain his trip to Texas, his speech at Memphis, his eulogy of the Southern Confederate soldiers, his pilgrimage to Atlanta; his letter to the editor of the *Caucassian*, in which he says the mistake of the Democratic Party in 1868 was in not nominating Salmon P. Chase; his intimation that Mr. Chase would not do in 1872, and his conduct in constantly holding up Gen. Grant, as a terror to be repeated, if the Democratic Party dared to make a straight nomination in 1872."

Political Letter-Writing at the Glenham Hotel Yesterday.

A number of delegates were locked up in the Liberal Republican National Committee rooms, Glenham Hotel, yesterday, writing letters to their constituents about their Chappaqua experiences on Saturday. Extremely rose-colored, indeed quite sanguinary, views of the political out-look for the Tammany candidates were conveyed to the rustic innocents in these epistles. Among those who were thus wasting time was Ex-Gov. Ashley, Ohio; Gen. G. W. Anderson, Missouri; F. W. Bird, Massachusetts; Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Indiana; Hon. S. A. Riggs, Kansas; Gen. S. C. Burbridge, Kentucky; E. C. Jefferds, Mississippi; Hon. H. O. Kent, New-Hampshire; Judd P. Gadd, Vermont; Jasper W. Johnson, Oregon; Charles G. Davis, Massachusetts; and Mr. Swords, Georgia.

What Shall They Name the Bantling?

The friends and few admirers of the new party lately born at Baltimore are in great trouble to get a name for it. Some of those suggested the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* enumerates thus: "Ex-Gov. Wise dubbed it 'Mulatto Republicans.' Another suggests 'Odds and Ends;' another 'Conglomerate Soreheads;' another the 'Progressive Tammanyites,' or 'Boss Tweed's Party;' another 'Lost Cause Manipulators;' another 'Grant's *Rear* Chivalry;' another 'Greeley's Chappaquack Rangers;' another 'Greeley's Democratic Dirt-eaters,' and another 'Greeley's Plundering Brigade.' Perhaps others desirous of helping them out of their difficulty might suggest something appropriate."

The Candidates' Supporters.

In the course of a consideration of the associations and tendencies of the two candidates for the Presidency, the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Confessedly, the chief pillar of Mr. Greeley's support in New-York is Tammany Hall. Its politicians are managing his canvass. If he should be elected, his Administration would be surrounded by that influence. Gen. Grant is sustained in this State by the great mass of those who stood by the Government through the war, and who won the victory for reform last year. Mr. Greeley is sustained by those who sympathized with the rebellion and who upheld Tammany Hall last year in spite of its exposed rottenness. What more can honest men ask to guide them than the contrast of these 'associations'?"

Grant's Greatest Fault—He is in the Way of Ambitious Soreheads.

Speaking of Trumbull, Sumner, Chase and Greeley, the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* says: "Here are a set of men who, down to the very brink of their apostacy, were the most insatiate radicals on the continent; who assisted in molding all the measures that are most denounced by the Democrats, and that are most offensive to the conquered element at the South, and yet they are holding Gen. Grant responsible for them, when his only part in them was in accepting the measures of the dominant party, and performing his constitutional duty of enforcing the laws as he found them. It is not anything that Gen. Grant has done that constitutes his principal offense; it is that he stands in the way of so many candidates for the Presidency."

One More Greeley Falsehood Disposed of.

Our telegrams have already mentioned that Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has denied the preposterous statement that he is engaged in getting the signatures of prominent Western politicians to a letter to Gen. Grant, asking him to retire from the Presidential contest. In a note to the *Evening Post*, of this City, Mr. Smith makes his denial still more explicit, saying that the report had not the shade of a shadow of foundation, in fact. He adds further: "So far from seeking or desiring a change in the Republican Presidential ticket, I recommended Grant's nomination prior to the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, and I regard him now as the strongest man that could, under all circumstances, have been chosen. I believe the great mass of the Republican voters are satisfied with the Administration. There is some dissatisfaction, of course, as there was with Mr. Lincoln's, but, as in his case, so in the case of Grant, the good features so far overshadow the bad, that we can well afford to stand by it, while laboring to reform whatever abuses may be found to exist. As for Greeley, I regard him as the weakest candidate the opposition could have nominated. He will not, in my opinion, poll as many votes as a straight Democrat, such as Hendricks, Thurman or Groesbeck, would have received. Either of the two last named would have been stronger in Ohio and Indiana than Greeley. As it is, the Republicans of these States are very well united. The so-called Liberal Republicans who adhere to Greeley are, for the most part, corruptionists or disappointed office-seekers, who have been a load upon the party, and whom the party can well afford to lose. On the other hand, the Democrats are not satisfied, and very many of them are thoroughly disgusted. I therefore regard Ohio and Indiana safe for Grant."

Good-By and Good Riddance.

With a clear conception of the true state of the case, the Philadelphia *North American* says: "The desertion of Greeley and Fenton to the enemy is really no loss. These men have been practically working with the Democrats for years, and at every State election they managed to organize a separate faction of their own, in order to aid the Democrats. The triumph last year was wholly independent of them, and would have been achieved just the same if they had gone openly. The trouble to the party in New-York has long been the treachery in its own ranks."

Another Earnest Word from Gerrit Smith.

The infirmities of age have compelled Hon. Gerrit Smith to decline an invitation to speak in Cazenovia. In his letter he says: "Vitally important is it in my judgment that the national Republican ticket shall succeed. Democratic rule very nearly cost us the life of the nation. God forbid that we should come again under this rule! The return of the Democratic Party to power—be it with Seymour or Hoffman or Greeley at its head—is the one thing we have to dread."

Preparations for the Contest in Ohio.

Political matters in Ohio have not yet made much stir, but the arrangements are being made by the Republicans for an active campaign. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the Republican Committee is hard at work perfecting the organization throughout the State, and that local committees in the different counties say their organization will be more perfect than ever before. The State Committee has decided not to commence the public campaign until between the 15th and 20th of August, when a series of meetings will be held, with prominent speakers, in all the prominent cities of the State.

The Colored Voters Repudiate Greeley—They Resolve to Support Grant and Wilson.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colored General Committee of the City and County of New-York, held at their rooms, Nos. 245 and 247 Thompson-street, on Saturday last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The nomination of Horace Greeley by the party heretofore called Democratic, and which, in its last struggle for life, has induced our long and tried friend in the cause of humanity and universal freedom to become their leader and standard-bearer; and although we have loved and revered him, yet, when we see him depart from his own party, his own sentiments, his own advice, we feel that he severed the tie that bound us, and that we cannot, will not follow him to an ignominious and disgraceful end of a life heretofore so bright and the admiration of mankind; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee, having fully examined the political status of the colored men in the United States, also the relative merits of the candidates of both parties for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, are fully convinced that the Republican Party is our party, and that we will support U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson as our standard-bearers during the present campaign.

Resolved, That this Committee confer forthwith with the Central Committee relative to taking part in the contemplated ratification meeting, to be held between the 14th and 20th inst.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Progressive American*.

GEO. W. FRANCIS, Chairman.
GEO. W. A. MURRAY, Secretary.

"Tammany Responds."

Questions pertinent to the time are thus put by the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* of Friday last: "Was not Horace Greeley himself the friend of some of the leading Tammanyites? Did not the *Tribune* share in the 'hush money' distributed by the public thieves from the proceeds of their robberies? Did not Greeley, in the *Tribune*, insist that Garvey, the dishonest plasterer, was 'an honest man' after the published accounts proved him incontestably a robber and the accomplice of robbers, and but a short time before Garvey himself appeared in Court and confessed himself such? Did the *Tribune*, then avowedly under the absolute control of Horace Greeley, say one word against the Tammany frauds until after public indignation had become irrepressible and overwhelming? Did it not then turn public attention in other directions as speedily as possible, and thus give the battered Tammanyites a chance to 'haul off for repairs'? When the storm had but partially blown over, were not the Tammany leaders smiling upon Greeley's *Tribune*, and Greeley's *Tribune* waging bitter warfare upon those chiefly instrumental in evoking the people's wrath against Tammany? Why should not Tammany respond promptly and joyfully to the nomination of Greeley?"

The Prospect in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, one of the most cautious and intelligent newspapers in the country, in a thoughtful article concerning the political prospects in what are termed the doubtful States, speaks thus of its own State: "So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we believe she will be able to give a good account of herself as usual. We have just cast in Philadelphia forty thousand votes at a mere Republican primary election, and at the regular election in November we fully expect to be able to poll seventy thousand. We shall in October speak out in such a manner that New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut will be inspired to compete with us in November. The defections in our ranks are so few and feeble as to attract but little attention."

Greeley Collapse in Monroe.

The Rochester *Democrat* publishes a brief call, signed by less than fifty names, for a meeting of the "Liberal Republicans" of Monroe County. The *Democrat* says it shows the utter insignificance the movement possesses in the county, and it adds: "The name of Hon. Henry R. Sheldon, which was originally attached to this call, has been erased therefrom. Thus rapidly drop away the men of character from this conscienceless movement. Our citizens will recognize convicts and other disreputable names in the list, strangely sandwiched in with some respectable but misguided gentlemen. Grant's majority in 1868 in this county will be doubled this Fall."

Tammany the Master.

The readiness with which the thieves and the political gamblers of New-York respond to the nomination of Greeley, appalls the honest people of the country. The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* is startled by it, and says: "Tammany supports Greeley! What news for the ears of Republicans! To what lower depth could the insane love of office sink Mr. Greeley! Tammany is the master, Greeley the slave. Greeley desired office and sought the assistance of Tammany. An unholy alliance was formed. Tammany nominated him at Cincinnati, again at Baltimore, and if Mr. Greeley can be elected he will pay off the score by giving Tammany control at Washington as it has had in New-York."

A Confederate Reunion.

Even the proposed reunion of a rebel regiment is made the occasion by Greeleyites in the South to sneer at the Union. It is the fashion there to speak of the Northerners as oppressors of the South, and to socially ostracise all Ex-Confederates who loyally accept the situation and join hands with the Union Republicans of the nation. Thus, referring to the intended reunion of a Mississippi regiment, the Jackson *Clarion*, which is edited by a man who was an officer in the rebel army, and is now an eager partisan of Greeley, says: "We have heard from good authority that a member of the Clarke County Company has in his possession the bullet-pierced battle-flag around which the old Thirteenth never failed to rally, matters not how hot the fire might have been. This flag should also be at the reunion. It will be particularly pleasant for the survivors to meet, as but one member of that gallant band, who survived the war, has proven false to his old companions in arms, and joined the oppressors of Mississippi. His name we forbear, in pity, to mention."

A Democratic Prediction—Greeley's Certain Defeat.

In its unswerving loyalty to the old Democratic Party, the Detroit *Free Press* steadfastly refuses to support Greeley, anticipating a speedy desertion of true Democrats from the Greeley ranks, as soon as the sober second thought and reaction set in. Greeley's chances of success, it predicts, will in this way "grow daily beautifully less, and as soon as it is seen that success is impossible, the floating and easily moved or deluded element will join the unwavering, honest men, who cannot be sold to Horace Greeley, or to any other Radical." The regular Democratic Convention in Louisville in September is on this account approved by the *Free Press*, and on this head it says: "Out of it may grow an organized opposition with its own ticket—or out of it will grow an individual action that will defeat Greeley in almost every State. No third ticket can probably succeed in electing its candidate, but it can certainly preserve the Democratic Party and its organization, by organizing committees and giving countenance and support to true and honest voters on its side. If this is neglected or deemed unnecessary, and the true Democracy are left the alternative of not voting or voting for Grant, the result will be the complete defeat of Greeley and a reorganization of the Democratic Party under the above principles, and controled by those who are faithful to them."

Public Virtue Rewarded.

From the Evening Post, of Saturday.

Formerly when a candidate was to be commended to the support of the people it was customary to speak with praise of his fidelity to his convictions. "Here is a man," it would be said, "who at all times, and under the greatest discouragements, has firmly stood by the principles he believed to be sound and true, and the measures he held to be for the welfare of his country. His services have received no reward, but they have not been the less freely rendered. His party has been ungrateful, but he has not deserted it on that account, for he believed its ascendancy to be essential to the prosperity of the country. His worth has been tried; his public virtue is incorruptible; let us therefore give him an enthusiastic support."

Such was the old fashion of recommending a candidate. Something of the sort was said of Henry Clay by his friends, and said with great emphasis. He had little cause to thank them for any support they gave him at those times when by means of that support he might have been carried into the Presidency; but he never proved faithless to his principles or to his friends on this account.

All this is changed. A candidate for the Presidency of the United States is now commended to the public favor because he finds it is easy to change his coat. "What has he done?" it is asked; "what display of public virtue has he made, to entitle him to the highest office which the people can bestow?"

The *World* newspaper, which has come over to the support of Mr. Greeley, answers that Mr. Greeley has always been a zealous champion of the Republican Party, and his whole life long the bitter enemy of the Democratic Party; that his own party has never appreciated his merits nor rewarded his services with the honors it had to bestow, and that, instead of remaining faithful under this neglect, he has turned from the Republican Party to the Democratic for the rewards which his Republican allies persistently denied him. In short, he has deserted the Republican cause and embraced the cause of these adversaries for the sake of office. He is a turncoat, a renegade, bought with a price—the nomination to the Presidency.

Here are the words of the *World*, which we have only translated into a little plainer English. No—we recall the expression—for nothing can be plainer than the meaning of the passage we quote:

> "Having failed to secure just appreciation for his great services to the Republican Party, which is more indebted to him than to any other man, and finding that his old opponents were willing to give him the deference he covets and is really due to his character and talents, he prefers the honorable appreciation of opponents to the ungrateful snubbing of professed friends. How easy it would have been for the Republicans to keep this champion! But having alienated him by thankless insensibility to his great services, they have no reason to complain that he has made an alliance with their old enemies and his."

Having nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency and received his acceptance of the nomination, the men who managed the Baltimore Convention expect to hold a proprietary interest in him. It should be remembered that at the Cincinnati Convention of Liberal Republicans, it was found impossible to obtain a vote making the nomination of Mr. Greeley unanimous. There was a sullen silence on the part of many and an indignant "No" from others. At the Baltimore Convention no such difficulty was experienced. He was received into full fellowship with the party against which he had launched his fiercest invectives—received without a dissenting voice. He is to be rewarded for his apostacy with the post he most covets, and then he is to be owned by his new allies. The *World*, from which we have just quoted, says:

> "With the Democratic Cabinet which Mr. Greeley will be constrained to appoint, and the Democratic Congress which will be elected with him, there will be an opportunity for reform of administrative and legislative abuses."

Here is a declaration of what the men who nominated Mr. Greeley at Baltimore expect of him. He is to be "constrained" to appoint a Cabinet of their selection—forced to administer the Government through their agents—compelled to place in office men of their choosing. When a Frank becomes a Mussulman in Turkey the rite of circumcision is first administered, and then the new convert is led to worship in one of the mosques of the false prophet. Mr. Greeley has submitted to the ceremony which marks the renunciation of his old political faith, and has now only to conform—either willingly, or, if not willingly, then by compulsion—to the practices of the political association into which he has been solemnly received.

General Notes.

The *Saratogian* wants both political State Conventions held in Saratoga this year.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, will make several speeches in Indiana during the present month.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention will probably be held in Boston about the 1st of September.

A Rondout Democrat hung his flag at half-mast when he learned the result of the Convention at Baltimore.

The Republican Convention for the Seventh District of Virginia decided not to make any nomination for Congress.

The female operators in a factory at Hallowell, Me., have thrown out a large Republican flag bearing the names of Grant and Wilson.

Congressman Tyner, of Indiana, expresses the opinion that Greeley will not receive more than 100 to 150 Republican votes in his district, comprising eight counties.

Hon. James Wilson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Iowa, is the Speaker of the present House of Representatives of that State.

The Troy *Times* says: "The claims of the Greeley men are extravagant and preposterous. What is asserted in respect to Troy, for example, is conspicuously untrue."

The address of the Louisiana Reform Party speaks of Gov. Warmoth as the worst enemy the people of Louisiana have ever had. Warmoth is the leader of the Greeley Party in the State.

A country paper reports that the cellar of the New-Hampshire house where Greeley was born is to be cut up into small holes, and retailed out to Democrats as good places in which to hide after election.

A gentleman now at Saratoga, who has recently traveled over Illinois, and knows its political feeling thoroughly, says that there are more Democrats for Grant than there are Republicans for Greeley in that State.

The Richmond *State Journal* speaks a good word for Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise. It says: "His whole influence since the war has been notably in favor of loyal acquiescence in its results. No man in all the country cares less for notoriety."

A resident of Sandusky County, Ohio, says that he knows of fifty Democrats in his own township who have declared that they will not vote for Greeley under any circumstances. Some of them will vote for Grant; many of them will not vote at all.

The Jackson *Citizen*, the oldest and ablest daily paper in Central Michigan, and heretofore regarded as the organ of Gov. Blair, refuses to follow him in his present erratic course, and promises to continue to advocate the election of President Grant to the best of its ability.

At a meeting of the "National" Liberal Republican Committee, at the Glenham House, Friday evening, the following gentlemen were selected as a finance Committee: James M. Scovel, of New-Jersey, Chairman; Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, and George W. Anderson, of Missouri.

Gen. Fred. Hecker, of Illinois, who was a staunch supporter of the Liberal movement until the farce of nominating Greeley as the Liberal candidate was enacted at Cincinnati, has written a letter to the *Anzeiger des Westens*, in which he declines to yield his convictions to the political comedians who bore prominent parts in that performance, and advises all true Reformers to stand aloof from the contest.

Fatal Affray Between Brothers in Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick McLaughlin, residing in a locality known as "The Patch," in Brooklyn, was arrested for felonious assault on his brother, John. The latter is represented as being a brutal fellow, and when the affray took place, was kicking and abusing his mother, whom he had flung on the floor, and was pulling about by the hair of her head. Patrick, who came in at the moment, was so exasperated at this atrocious conduct, that he seized a heavy hickory club, and rushing on his brother, felled him at a blow. The wounded man, whose skull is probably fatally fractured, was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Patrick was locked up

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The London Observer on Paying Direct Claims.

Familiarizing the English Mind with the Idea.

Victory of the Cuban Insurgents Over the Spaniards.

Brazil Preparing for War with the Argentines.

Protest of Germans in Hayti Against the Recent Seizures.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Getting Ready to Pay Direct Claims—Parliament.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Observer* anticipates that by the awards to be made by the Geneva Tribunal, England will be obliged to pay heavy sums for direct damages, although it believes the total amount will fall several millions below the American estimate.

Parliament will probably be prorogued on the 6th of August.

FRANCE.

Anniversary of the taking of the Bastile—Celebrations Prohibited in Large Cities.

PARIS, July 14.—Today the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile was celebrated at Ferté-sous-Jouarre, with a banquet. M. Gambetta presided, and made a characteristic speech, in which he denounced the league of the church and the monarchy.

Public dinners in honor of the day were prohibited in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nimes, Bordeaux, Rouen, and Lille, but no attempt was made to interfere with the celebration at Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

GERMANY.

The Federal Schuetzenfest—Reception of the Riflemen from the United States.

BERLIN, July 14.—The German riflemen from America, who are to take part in the Federal Schuetzenfest, arrived last week in Hanover, where they had a most cordial reception. Dr. Pieper made an address of welcome, in which he frequently alluded to the enthusiasm manifested in the United States over the victories of the Fatherland during the late war, and at the end proposed three cheers for the visitors, which was given with good will by the large crowd present at the reception.

CUBA.

Defeat of Spaniards at Holguin—The Fannie Expedition—Valmaseda's Last Proclamation.

KEY WEST, July 14.—Files of Havana papers and correspondence to the 12th inst. have been received.

The *Diario* publishes the particulars of a defeat of the Spaniards on the 29th ult., near Holguin, and acknowledges that the Spanish loss was very severe.

The victorious Cubans subsequently attacked and burned a portion of the town of Sama. The fight commenced at 6 A. M., and continued until 5 P. M. The Cubans were unable to capture the entrenchments, which were defended by 140 Spaniards. The Cubans captured over 100 horses, 200 cattle and other materials. The Spaniards lost eleven killed. The Cuban loss is not given. The Spanish Col. Huerta pursued the Cubans, killing several, and recapturing forty-two horses and cattle, and some war material. Five Spanish battalions are pursuing the Cubans.

Col. Valera has arrived at Santiago de Cuba with 136 rifles, 200 boxes of ammunition, two pieces of artillery and a flag.

Correspondence of the *Official Bulletin* announces that twenty-nine members of the Fannie expedition have been killed. Many rumors are current as to the fate of the expedition. The number of rifles captured is out of all proportion to that shipped in the Fannie.

Captain-General Valmaseda delivered up his office to Ceballas on the 11th inst. He issued, on the occasion, a proclamation to the people, saying:

> "Powerful motives moved me to demand my separation from the Government of the Island. This deprives me of the power of earning the title of pacificator precisely at the moment when I see that at a not remote period it will be possible to announce to the home Government the termination of the war. But circumstances are superior to the will of man. The realization of the termination of the war is undoubtedly reserved for my successor. I do not think it possible that the revolution can exist four or five months longer, it now being prostrate, without resources, with its adherents killed or dispersed, and the expeditions which sustained their hopes captured."

Captain-General Valmaseda, accompanied by his private Secretary, will positively sail for Spain on the 15th inst.

Ex-insurgent Emiliana Aguero has issued a manifesto to his countrymen, defending his course in joining the Spaniards against the rebellion after three and a half years' service in the insurgent army. He says he will never have recourse to treachery, calumny, lies or the arms of the *Laborantes*.

BRAZIL.

Preparations for War with the Argentine Republic—Origin of the Difficulty.

LONDON, July 14.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at Southampton.

Brazil had declined to receive Gen. Mitre, Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation. The Brazilian Government was preparing for hostilities. The arrival of large quantities of munitions of war ordered in Europe was expected. The dispute with the Argentine States originated in the non-fulfillment of the treaty concerning Paraguay.

HAYTI.

Resignation of the German Consul at Port-au-Prince—He Signs a Protest Against the Harshness of the German Navy.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 30.—Mr. Schultz, the German Consul here, has resigned his position, and united with several German merchants in an official protest against the extreme measures adopted by the commander of the German fleet when capturing the Haytian war vessels.

A TENNESSEE DEFALCATION.

Indictment of the State and County Tax Collector at Memphis—Deficit of $100,000.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—The report of the Grand Jury to the Criminal Court, last evening, charging William McLean, the State and County Tax Collector, with being a defaulter of over $100,000, and Esquire Pleckly, the Financial Agent, with gross incompetency, has been the all-absorbing topic today. Warrants were issued for McLean's arrest, but the Sheriff has been unable to find him. His friends, however, assert that he will surrender himself to-morrow. This office is the most lucrative in the State, and has been held by him for two or three terms.

Mr. Gratz Brown's Condition.

Mr. Gratz Brown's illness was happily not as serious as at first reported. He remained with his friend Dr. Steele, at the latter's residence in Great Jones-street, yesterday, and was visited by a number of political and personal friends. No apprehensions are felt of a relapse in his case.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Pennsylvania, Virginia and Northern New-York.

The Feeling Since the Baltimore Convention—Disgust of the Hard-Fisted Democracy—Confidence of the Republican Masses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Eastern Portion of the State—The Democracy Dissatisfied with the Baltimore Nominees—Republicanism to Triumph in October and November.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORRISTOWN, Friday, July 12, 1872.

The result of the Baltimore Convention while not unexpected to the Democracy in Eastern Pennsylvania, brought consternation to almost every Democrat in the counties east of the Alleghanies. Always heretofore the Democrats have depended upon the Counties of Berks, Montgomery, Lehigh Bucks and Northampton for invariable majorities for the regular candidates. They have been successful in obtaining the desired majorities in these counties from year to year by the character of their local and State tickets. The solid Democratic vote is annually cast in this neighborhood for the exponents of Democratic principles, no matter what charges of fraud and corruption are made against them. Of this the leaders of the party in this State are perfectly well aware, and their great trouble has been that they have not been able to convince their brethren in other States of the importance of preserving, by the retaining of the old doctrines, the allegiance of these voters. So it was that the Pennsylvania delegation held on stubbornly at the Convention, and so it is that hardly a single Democratic organ east of the Alleghanies has accepted Greeley and the Liberal platform. Since the nomination, the opposition to Greeley, while it has necessarily ceased to find a place in the "organs," finds as decisive expression from the people as before that event. The Democrats of Berks County have always been taught to believe Horace Greeley little better than a political murderer, cut-throat, and the like, and now will not be persuaded otherwise. A class of people which may be depended upon for the support of any principles which they have adopted as a part of their faith, they are correspondingly slow to change their doctrines and their votes. They much prefer staying away from the poles to voting contrary to their ancient belief. It is a most fortunate thing for our town, State and national ticket in Pennsylvania that Greeley received the nomination and accepted the surrender of the Democratic Party. In the first place, it will certainly *decrease* the Democratic vote. In our county (Montgomery) the regular Democratic majority is about eight hundred. But now throughout the county the Democrats growl bitterly at the "sale," and the majority, taking the position of the Chicago *Times*, refuse to indorse the nominee in any form or shape. This will reduce the Democratic vote considerably. But the real fight will be made in the October elections. Buckalew or Hartranft will virtually decide the question of the next Presidency. The relative strength of the two through the State has been erroneously estimated by very many correspondents. Much stress has been laid upon the fact that Buckalew is a very able and honest man, and therefore a formidable competitor. The opposite is true. The Democrats could scarcely have nominated a man less calculated to call forth the votes of the masses. He is personally unpopular in his own party. His record in the State effectually cuts off the soldiers' vote; he has never done anything to secure the working man's vote, and his want of sympathy frustrates his chances of a cordial support in any section. The Republican Party have nothing to fear from Buckalew's opposition. It is a fact that the Republicans of this section are more united and going more earnestly to work than ever before. The *Press* completed, not long ago, an astonishing table of figures, according to which Hartranft was to lose some eleven thousand votes in the State. Since the publication of that table every county in which the *Press* prophesied a Republican loss has denied, through its local press, the fact and given figures in refutation. In the event of any third candidate in the field this Fall, Pennsylvania will repeat her vote of 1860, when the Republicans carried the State by such an overwhelming majority. In that year our county, which, prior to that time and since, has been strongly Democratic, gave a plurality of votes for Lincoln of some 236. The same was characteristic of several other Democratic candidates. Hartranft here is exceedingly popular, and several of the most prominent Democrats in Norristown have joined the Hartranft Club. We expect to carry the county for him in October, and for Grant, with an increased majority, in November. Hartranft's majority when elected to his present position was independent of this eastern district, Philadelphia, owing to local causes, casting her vote against him. This Fall, however, she is sure to give him a handsome majority, and more than counterbalance any falling off in other sections of the State. Lancaster County, about which the greatest anxiety has been felt, is coming out all right. West of the Alleghanies the feeling for Hartranft is constantly increasing. All recognize the importance of the coming campaign, and are determined not to be defeated by the machinations of any combination of soreheads. The country may depend upon Pennsylvania this year as always. The private dissensions in her midst have only served to bind together more closely and effectively her working citizens, and their united efforts will carry the State safely past all dangers which may beset it. J. J.

Western Pennsylvania—Prospects of the Canvass—The Colored Vote for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, July 11, 1872.

The political situation in the western part of the State, since my last, has been materially unchanged—*i. e.*, to the outside world. To be sure caucuses are held, ward-meetings and clubs organized, but, taken as a whole, nothing worthy of note, since the great Grant-Wilson meeting here, has presented itself to comment at large upon. The present heated term has, doubtless, something to do with it. Then again, very many have preferred waiting to see what would be done at Baltimore before expressing themselves publicly. And here I may say that many Democrats who would have opposed Grant had a straight-out ticket been made, can now be counted as in opposition to Greeley. But "there is always a calm before a storm," and in a few weeks we may look for a formal declaration of war.

In regard to those who are to stump the State for Grant and Wilson this Summer and Fall, we will have the very best material the nation will produce. On the 20th inst. we will have another rousing meeting, and Hon. Selucius Garfielde, member of Congress from Washington Territory; Judge Shannon, Mr. Van Note, and others will address the meeting then to be held.

Yesterday may be set down as "Black Wednesday" in the next issue of the *Tribune Almanac*, in its record of political events. In this city the news of the action of the Baltimore Convention was received with anything but enthusiasm. The *Post*, the Democratic organ of this part of the State, indicated anything but gratification with the result. The "anything to beat Grant" organ, the *Leader*, manifested some little satisfaction, but this can be accounted for from the fact that one of its editors' blood relatives had been refused a little official pap at the hands of the present Administration. To sum up the reception of the action of the Democrats in Baltimore, in this city, I can safely say there was not a shout of joy, not a cannon fired, nor a smiling countenance. In a word, it fell like a wet blanket.

Much inquiry, of late, has been made in regard to what action the colored voters of the State will take in the coming canvass. I have recently talked with a number of prominent colored politicians, and from their talk, I may safely put it down that nine-tenths will support and vote for Grant. One of the most prominent colored men in this city says that the blessings brought to his race as the result of the recent terrible war of the rebellion, has cost too much blood and treasure for them at this day to support the party which held them in bondage. The Republican Party deserves and absolutely has the unshaken confidence of the colored people everywhere in the United States. The colored man added, "We want our united votes—our 900,000 ballots—help to bear Grant and Wilson into the exalted seats of President and Vice-President of the United States next November."

Very extensive preparations are in progress for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention to be held in this city on the 17th of September next. An address has been issued by the Veterans' National Committee, and is calculated to ignite the old spark of patriotism and tend to draw hither a large attendance from all sections of the country to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and come together as they did in 1861, sinking all partisan differences, take their stand now, as then, for their country, and before and beyond all else, labor for her honor and glory.

In regard to our State election we still have the same strong faith that we will elect Gen. Hartranft over his competitor, Buckalew, the man who never gave a single dollar toward suppressing the rebellion, or even uttered a word of cheer for our soldiers as they marched to the field of battle, while Gen. Hartranft led his men into the thickest of the fight, and shared with them the common lot of a soldier on the field of battle.

VIRGINIA.

The Contests of the Last Three Years—Democrats for Grant—An Exciting Campaign in Prospect.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 11, 1872.

Thus far the Old Dominion has been counted as one of the States certain for Greeley and Brown, except by a few Republicans who are well acquainted with that section which has always given a large Democratic majority—I mean that portion of the State lying West of the Blue Ridge, and known geographically as the Valley and South-west. It has been impossible since the Wells and Walker campaign to form any correct estimate of the relative strength of the two parties in Virginia; even then it was impossible to ascertain the number of Republicans who voted for Walker, induced to do so by his lying declarations that he was a Liberal Republican. The best informed men of the Republican Party are unwilling to acknowledge a majority in the State against us of more than ten thousand. In the Wells campaign, Walker was elected by about eighteen thousand majority. The unpopularity of the "test oath" and "disfranchising" clauses of the Constitution, virtually indorsed by Wells, induced a large majority of the white Republicans of the western part of the State to prefer and vote for Walker. Of this class we are not far wrong when we estimate the number at five thousand. Since that campaign, the running of independent candidates, who frequently received the Republican vote, has made it impossible to ascertain the relative strength of the two parties. Conceding to the Democrats a clear majority of ten thousand in the State, the disaffection among the leaders, and the number who have declared in favor of Grant and Wilson, induce us to believe we can carry Virginia this Fall.

DEMOCRATS FOR GRANT.

Already more than fifty prominent members of the Democratic Party have declared their willingness to canvass for Grant and Wilson, while not a single Republican of any prominence, influence or respectability has gone over to Greeley, except Franklin Stearns, of this City, and Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria. These two gentlemen have been so wavering and unreliable as to prepare the public mind for their somersault, and their going to Greeley has neither surprised or disheartened the friends of the Administration.

A HOT CAMPAIGN.

Our State Central Committee will meet in this City on the 16th, and as its members are made up by men from every section of the State, the wants and necessities of the party will be looked after and steps taken to commence the campaign in earnest. Every indication leads us to expect a red-hot fight all over the South and particularly in Virginia and North Carolina. The Democrats are preparing to fight us in their usual bullying, abusive style, but as we have learned "barking dogs seldom bite," and how to manage the "cusses," we don't fear them much. The Republicans will open the campaign regularly on the 24th by a grand mass-meeting in Richmond, on which occasion Hon. Henry Wilson, Frederick Douglass and other distinguished speakers will be present. The State Executive Committee will have charge of the arrangements for this meeting, and are determined to make it a most imposing affair. The different railroads leading into Richmond will provide excursion trains for persons from a distance, and we confidently expect at least twenty thousand persons from the country to be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Henry A. Wise's letter is doing wonderful work against Greeley, and although many of his former admirers now pronounce him crazy, he is more universally admired in the country, and has more influence with the masses than any half-dozen men in Virginia. We had hoped to secure his valuable services as a canvasser for Gen. Grant, but in his letter he declares he will support neither of the candidates. Hon. John S. Millson, of Norfolk, has been invited to accept the position of Elector at Large on the Grant ticket, and I have no doubt he will accept. He is one of our ablest speakers and will do good service in the campaign. By the recent Democratic gerrymander the Republicans were given only two districts out of nine, in each of which the regular nominees will be opposed by independent Republicans, who are but friends of the opposition in disguise, trying to defeat the Republican Party. Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., will, in spite of the combined efforts of spiteful Republicans and Democrats, be returned from the Second District—an honor which could not be conferred upon a more worthy or valuable member of the party.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Prospects of the Canvass in the Banner County of the State—Cheering News from the Republican Stronghold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OGDENSBURG, Monday, July 8, 1872.

At the organization of the Republican Party in 1855, St. Lawrence County took her position at the head of the Republican column, and has ever since maintained that proud post, increasing, in each succeeding hotly-contested election, her large majority. At the last Presidential election, this majority was forced to the very portals of eight thousand. The defection of the self-styled Liberals who have gone off after the Cincinnati candidates, and the moral certainty that the Baltimore Convention will adopt Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the "anything-to-beat-Grant" politicians, has led to considerable speculation as to the probable disposition of the people. At the time of the announcement of the Cincinnati nominations, the gentleman who went as a self-appointed delegate to that gathering indulged in great expectations and predictions. A careful survey of the field has convinced them that their estimates of their ability to do in St. Lawrence County are not to be realized. Potsdam is the only point in the county where they have attempted to organize. The poor success there has not fired their hearts. Gen. E. A. Merritt came to this city something over a week ago for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club. The time was not deemed auspicious, and it was deferred. Information received from all parts of the county shows that there has been at no time since his nomination three hundred Republicans who have mentioned Mr. Greeley's name with any degree of respect.

The Republicans have purposely delayed organization till the upshot of the Baltimore Convention can be definitely known. A good many Democrats still hope against hope that some sort of a miracle will defeat the indorsement of Greeley at their National Convention. At least one-fourth of the party in this county will embrace the Grant standard as soon as their party commits this suicidal act, and it is desirable to give them an opportunity to come into the organization of our Grant and Wilson Clubs. In some of the towns the enthusiastic Republicans who could not wait have commenced the organization of town clubs. Potsdam and Stockholm have so organized. I estimate that we will receive accessions from the old Democratic Party in the ratio of three for every Republican who goes off after Greeley. There is no loose guess-work about this estimate. I can name seventeen men who never voted a Republican ticket who have positively assured me that they will vote for Grant if Greeley becomes the Democratic candidate. Other Republicans have received equally strong assurances from others. I believe the stampede will become general just as soon as the Democratic Party commits the stupendous folly contemplated. The loud cheers for Greeley which some of the easy-virtue Democracy were uttering some time since have suddenly subsided. The confidence with which they looked for division in our ranks has given way to fears created by the evidence of the determination of honest Democrats to vote for Grant. I am confident from the present outlook that St. Lawrence will rise above 8,000 in her majority for Grant and Wilson. L.

THE PEOPLE ON THE SITUATION.

Letter from a Carpet-Bagger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been reading your excellent paper, and have been thinking that the strongest points against Greeley, with all soldiers and good Union men, should be that he is the candidate of the rebel Democracy. Now, no one can realize this as well as we who live here in the South among them. I belong to the class they call carpet-baggers. I served four years in the Union Army, and was mustered out of the service to remain in the South: sold all the property I had North, and brought all the money I had—about $20,000—here, and invested it in land, but was swindled in the titles, and lost every dollar. Since then have been trying to make an honest living, but have been abused and vilified and attempts have been made to drive me from the county; threats have been made against my life, and all for what? Because I am and always will be a Republican. And yet all these rebel scoundrels, perjured villains, shout now for Greeley, and tell us, "When he is elected then you will have to get up and get out of this." "Then we will have local self-government, and no United States Courts will be allowed to protect you." And what does this right to local self-government mean? It's the right of a lawyer to tell a colored witness on the stand, "You answer that question or you shall be whipped, Sir," as was done here the other day, and the pusillanimous rebel Judge on the Bench sneered and giggled and seemed to think it an excellent way to get evidence out of a nigger. No! God help all of us poor Republicans, both black and white, down here, when Greeley is the President. We will be driven out and killed, and the poor blacks will be slaves again, not to be bought and sold, perhaps, but none the less slaves. Nor need our friends North think that secession is dead, for it is not. Every rebel talks just as confidently of the time when they will be free from the United States as though it were a certainty, and are more confident in that belief now than they have been at any time since the close of the war. S.

CAMDEN, Ala., Friday, July 5, 1872.

A Traveler's Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been going around the country considerably of late, and in the course of my travels have observed several political phenomena, to which I should like to call the attention of your readers.

First, I have noticed that all the uncertain characters are going for Greeley. By uncertain characters I mean that class of erratic persons whose political status is a constant and most difficult conundrum, who are never satisfied with any party or policy, who are content with nothing but a change. In this class are included the long-haired philanthropists, who hold "that everything that is is wrong;" the chronic soreheads, the general unreasonables and uncomfortables who are happy only when at swords' points with all the sound sense and right sentiment of the community. All these will support the Cincinnati ticket.

Again, I find that the solid men, the men with large interests at stake, are unanimous for Grant. These men only ask of a Government that it shall be firm and stable. They have no relish for political experiments. They want a safe and honest man. These men don't say very much about the matter—they don't say very much about anything; but when the day comes, they will march to the polls in solid column and vote to a man for Grant and Wilson.

Finally, I have observed that respectable Democrats get mad very easily when you talk to them about Horace Greeley. They do not all condemn the action of their party in nominating him; they do not say they will not support him at the polls; but they don't like to talk about him, and if anybody is so unfeeling as to refer to certain antecedents of the great sage, they get mad right away and sometimes swear. TRAVELER.

The Dissatisfied Democrats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two days after the Baltimore Convention the *World* had a two-column editorial on what it was pleased to call the "Bourbons," "dissatisfied Democrats," &c., &c., which was written with a good deal of care, as was marked by a candor or fairness which does not always distinguish the editorials of that paper. This article partly admits that the anti-Greeley Democrats hold the balance of power in this canvass. After referring to its persistent opposition to the old line wing of the Democratic Party, (that which was the peace Democracy,) it finally says:

> "We believed, and still believe, that the party has no chance of success unless it can carry this element along with it: and we have accordingly desired that no needless stumbling-block should be put in its way."

But Mr. Greeley was a "needless stumbling block," which was forced in the way of true Democrats by a handful of sore-head Radicals, who are generally the most extreme fire-eating portion of that party on all the issues that concern the fundamental principles of Democracy. A worse "stumbling block" could not possibly be put in the way of the true old-liners of the party. It is a "stumbling-block" which every sense of patriotism and self-respect calls upon them to remove from their path. They cannot accept it without dishonor and an upbraiding conscience. They will not accept it, and the following extract from the *World's* article shows that the editor of that paper is fully aware of this fact:

> "Mr. Greeley's election or defeat depends on his receiving the support of that part of the Democratic Party which would never have proposed him as a Democratic candidate. Organized bolt there will be none; but if hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Democrats should stay away from the polls, the reelection of Gen. Grant would be a foregone certainty. The critical point of the canvass lies in the ability of the Democratic Party to bring all its voters to the polls in support of Mr. Greeley. If the Democrats who dislike such a candidate should sulkily stay at home, the re-election of Gen. Grant is as certain as anything in the future. * * * The real hinge of the Presidential election is the possibility of convincing the Anti-Greeley Democrats that he is a better candidate than Grant."

But unfortunately for Mr. Greeley, the more prominent men of the old wing of the party are men of sagacity and firmness, who honestly believe that the election of Greeley would be a greater calamity to the country than the reelection of Grant would be, while it would furthermore be the utter annihilation of the Democratic Party. And these men can and will give reasons for this belief, which no sophistry can answer, and which no appeals to prejudice can mitigate. And they are men of such character that no abuse can intimidate them, nor can flattery or persuasion soften their opposition. The *World* is evidently haunted with this conviction, even while trying to flatter itself that it is possible to rope them in.

While the *World* admits that there is danger that a large wing of the Democratic Party will utterly refuse to support Mr. Greeley, it is of the opinion that "organized bolt there will be none." Now there will be no "bolt," except the shameful bolt which the Baltimore Convention made away from the party and its principles. But there will be a formidable organized opposition to Mr. Greeley by the true old-line Democrats, who will be assembled the 1st of September in greater numbers than the Democracy-bolting Convention at Baltimore counted. The Greeley Convention numbered less than 800, but the Convention of the true Democracy will number more than 100 members, not of boys, carpet-baggers, hungry spoils-hunters, and politicians who have been promised all the offices under Greeley, but of honest men—men of high purpose, eminent talents, and of determined will. If the *World* will suspend its opinion on this matter until after the 1st of September, it will have occasion to change its mind altogether. The Democratic flag thrown down at Baltimore will be taken up and borne on high by the only Democratic Party now existing in this country. This is as sure to come to pass as the month of September is to come by the revolving course of the globe.

OLD-LINE DEMOCRAT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 12, 1872.

The Colored Voters.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives in a few words a satisfactory explanation of one of the causes of the admitted fact that few, if any, of the colored voters will support Greeley, saying that they know well that they would have been condemned to perpetual servitude had Greeley's advice been followed in 1861, when he said the Southern States ought to be permitted to withdraw quietly from the Union, and that their right to do so was as good as the Colonies had in 1776 to separate from Great Britain. The correspondent says: "Shut off from all interference from the North, the African trade would have been adopted, probably, and more galling chains imposed. Sumner went further, and on the same principle and revolutionary example, justified rising against their masters. Gen. Grant, who restored the Union and gave liberty to the enslaved at the risk of his life, and the brave men with him, must be thrust aside to make way for a traitor who has joined the greatest enemies of the colored race."

AMHERST.

Commencement Exercises—Candidates for Degrees—The Freshmen—The College Regatta—Necrology.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Thursday, July 11, 1872.

Last evening the usual Alumni reunion was held in College Hall. The Arion Quintet Club, composed of students, gave a farewell concert at Palmer's Hall, and had a large and enthusiastic audience in attendance. This is the best organization of the kind which the College has had in many years. In their concerts, given in different parts of the State, they have met with marked success and favor. It is especially to be regretted that inasmuch as four of the five graduated today, the Club now becomes a tradition. The Club was made up as follows: D. L. Holbrook, '72, Chicago, first tenor and leader; G. A. Leland, '74, Boston, second tenor; Geo. Fowler, '72, Gouverneur, N. Y., first bass; N. D. Barrows, '72, Otisfield, Me., baritone; R. D. Mallory, '72, Brooklyn, second bass. After the concert by the Quintet Club, Palmer's Hall, where it was held, was cleared of seats and devoted for the rest of the evening and far into the small hours, to dancing by a select company of students and their lady friends.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

More Alumni and strangers were present at the Commencement exercises today than at any previous exercise of the week. The procession, headed by the Armory Band, of Springfield, formed in front of the College Chapel soon after 10 A. M. Immediately behind the band came the graduating class, while the Alumni, in the order of their classes, formed in the rear. President Stearns joined the procession when it reached the President's house. Thence it took up its march to College Hall, where the Commencement exercises took place in the following order: Prayer, by the President; music; Salutatory Address in Latin, John W. McElhinney, Manchester, Mo.; oration, "Our Growth in Nationality," Harrison Bailey, Fitchburg; philosophical oration, "The Spiritual Philosophy," Charles E. Garman, North Orange; music; oration, "Strikes," Moses M. Hobart, Amherst; oration, "The Aurea Bulla of Hungary," Lewellin Glidden, Panama, N. Y.; oration, "Nature Worship," Loranus E. Hitchcock, Chicopee; music; oration, "Alexander—Was He Great?" A. H. Thompson, Searsport, Me.; oration, "A Warning from France," Otis Cary, Jr., Foxboro; scientific oration, "The Rational Basis of Science," Chas. F. Morse, Union, Conn.; music; oration, "Herman, the German Hero," George L. Clark, Tewksbury; oration, "Discipline and Drudgery," A. J. Benedict, Bethel, Conn.; English oration, "The American Corner-stone," John B. Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.; music. Then, after the conferring of degrees by President Stearns, Herbert B. Adams, of Amherst, gave an oration entitled "Principle or Pleasure," and the valedictory addresses. The grades of scholarship are: English orations, *i. e.*, valedictory rank, H. B. Adams, J. B. Clark; classical oration, J. W. McElhinney; philosophical oration, C. E. Garman; scientific oration, C. F. Morse; first-class oration, H. S. Stevens; second-class orations, H. Bailey, H. A. Bailey, G. L. Clark, E. D. Cornish, P. M. Dowd, L. E. Hitchcock, D. L. Holbrook, G. R. Metcalf, A. H. Thompson, S. A. Thurlow, L. B. Tuckerman; third-class orations: A. J. Benedict, O. Cary, Jr., G. Fowler, H. S. Gaylord, L. M. Glidden, M. M. Hobart, A. S. Lambert, F. W. Packard, L. M. Paine, F. Parker, G. S. Pelton. This year a change was made as to the number and selection of speakers. Hitherto all who stood as high as third-class were entitled to speak at Commencement, consequently the exercises, except to personal friends of the seniors, became a bore. The delivery of parts, from twenty to thirty in number, consuming no little time, and conducing to render the audience restless and wearied. This year, however, after considerable effort on part of the Senior Class, the Faculty decided to try the plan of having only eight speakers besides the honor men. The writers of the eight best orations, handed in over assumed names, were chosen to speak. The change has proved eminently satisfactory. The themes chosen were not of the hackneyed, traditional Commencement order, were well treated and delivered, and listened to with more than usual interest on the part of the audience.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF A. B.

Herbert Baxter Adams, Amherst; Harrison Bailey, Fitchburg; Herman Augustus Bailey, Marlboro; Bernadotte Bancroft, Prescott; Nathan Dickerman Barrows, East Otisfield, Me.; Elisha Parks Bartholomew, West Springfield; Arthur Jared Benedict, Bethel, Conn.; Spencer Randolph Bonnell, Worcester; Otis Cary, Jr., Foxboro; George Everett Church, West Woodstock, Conn.; Patrick Clancy, Miller's Falls; John Bates Clark, Minneapolis, Minn.; George Larkin Clark, Tewksbury; Emerson Davis Cornish, Simsbury, Conn.; Jas. Dingwell, Amherst; Charles Andrews Doolittle, Utica, N. Y.; Pascal Monroe Dowd, New Haven, N. Y.; George Fowler, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Solon Tenney French, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles Edward Gorman, North Orange; Henry Arthur Gaylord, Stamford, N. Y.; Lewellin Middleton Glidden, Panama, N. Y.; Gordon Robert Hall, Northampton; John Handy Henshaw, Utica, N. Y.; Loranus Eaton Hitchcock, Chicopee; Moses Montague Hobart, Amherst; Constant Cook Hodgman, Bath, N. Y.; David Leveret Holbrook, Chicago, Ill.; Alonzo S. Lambert, Durham, Me.; R. DeWitt Mallary, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John William McElhinney, Manchester, Mo.; George Reuben Metcalf, New-York City; Charles Fitch Morse, Union, Conn.; Walter Negley, Hagerstown, Md.; Frederic William Packard, Chicago, Ill.; Albert George Paine, East Woodstock, Conn.; Lyman May Paine, East Woodstock, Conn.; Frank Parker, Gloucester; George Samuel Pelton, East Windsor Hill, Conn.; Thomas Robinson, Salisbury, England; Timothy Gridley Spaulding, Northampton; Harry Sidney Stevens, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Henry Thompson, Searsport, Me.; Walter Thompson, Troy, N. Y.; Steven Alvah Thurlow, West Auburn, Me.; Louis Bryant Tuckerman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank Melville Wilkins, Peabody; Willard M. White, Canton Centre, Conn.

THE FRESHMEN.

To-night the newly-fledged Bachelors of Arts have their class-supper at Fitch's Hotel, Northampton. Speaking of graduates, reminds one of Freshman. There have been examined for admission to college during the week, or previously, fifty-seven young men, no ladies having made formal application to enter, though several are reported to be in readiness to enter, so soon as the doors shall be opened to them. The examinations this year were unusually rigid, and instead of being oral, as heretofore, were written. Only one applicant was rejected. Fifty-four—a larger number than ever before—at the Summer examination, were admitted to the class of 1876. The others entered the upper classes. Very few entered without conditions, some being so heavily conditioned, that it is doubtful whether they will make them up or not. Conditions were especially numerous in mathematics and English studies, including geography. Strange that fitting school-teachers cannot prepare their pupils to pass in mathematics and spelling, but many of them fail so to do. Some complaint has been made because of the unusual severity of the examinations, and that insufficient notice was given of the change from orals to written. But there is no ground for such complaint. The College is continually striving to elevate the standard of scholarship by making the requirements for admission to college more comprehensive, and by gradually increasing the work in the college course, and it should do so. Ample and timely notice was given of the change in method of examination. It was stated last October in the catalogue which appeared at that time, that hereafter the examination for entrance to the college would be written. No business of special importance or interest was transacted by the trustees. Hon. Edward Dickinson, so long the able and honored Treasurer of the College, has resigned. His successor has not been appointed. The trustees have given leave of absence to Julius H. Seelye, D.D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, for two terms, and to Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Professor of Physical Culture and Hygiene, leave of absence for one term. Prof. Seelye starts to-morrow on his trip around the world. Next week Dr. Hitchcock will meet him at Cleveland, Ohio, and they will then proceed together to Japan, via San Francisco. Dr. Hitchcock goes for his health, Prof. Seelye at the earnest solicitation of the missionaries in India, after spending some time in Japan, under whose Government he was offered the position, since accepted by Rev. B. G. Northrup, of Connecticut, will visit India for the purpose of lecturing before and working among the English-speaking Brahmins. On his return at the beginning of the Spring term he will have the incoming Seniors twice a day in the studies of his department. His brother, Prof. L. Clark Seelye, to whom the Trustees of the Smith Female College at Northampton offered the Presidency of that institution, has refused to leave Amherst, and will continue in his present department of oratory and English Literature. Prof. B. K. Emerson has been confirmed as Hitchcock Professor of Geology and Zoology. Prof. Mather has already raised $5,000 for the proposed art collection. The money will be at once expended toward the furtherance of that object.

The following honorary degrees were conferred this morning: Doctor of Divinity—Rev. William M. Taylor, of Tabernacle Church, New-York; Marshall Henshaw, LL.D., Class of '45, and Principal of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and President Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williamstown. Master of Arts—Samuel H. Emory, Jr., of Quincy, Ill.; Edward A. Kingsley, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Dr. Joshua Porter, of North Brookfield, and Rev. Geo. H. Pratt, of Harvard, Mass. Bachelor of Arts—Exgratia Charles Hallock, of New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and Willard M. White, Canton Centre, Conn. The Alumni dinner was held in the hall under College Hall, known as Agricultural Hall, soon after 1 o'clock. Dr. Stearns sat at the head of the table, with Gov. Washburn and Hon. Edward Dickinson on either side of him. The dinner exercises were brief, no speeches being made. President Stearns made the usual announcement as to the financial condition of the College, and the bequests to the College during the year. After singing "Let Children Hear the Mighty Deeds" and prayer, the company broke up, and the exercises of Commencement week were at an end.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The crews leave for Sprinfield at once, the Fressman today, and the University to-morrow. The University crew is made up as follows: Walter Negley, '72, Hagerstown, Md., stroke; Arthur J. Benedict, '72, Bethel, Conn.; F. M. Wilkins, Peabody; Geo. E. Brewer, Southboro; B. F. Brown, Fitchburg; Leverett Bradley, Jr., Methuen, bow and Captain. They will pull in a new boat, built by Blakey, of Cambridge. The Fressman crew are O. A. Benton, Cleveland, Ohio, stroke, and Captain; M. F. Logan, Pemberton, N. J., C. P. Littlefield, South Weymouth; F. C. Scoville, Genesee, N. Y.; Daniel Kent, Leicester, Chas. Arud, Bath, N. Y., bow and Captain. Concerning the crews the *Amherst Student* says:

> "The crews we send this year represent the whole College. Our Faculty have done just as much to put two crews on the course as the under-graduates of the institution. But for aid and encouragement which they have extended, but for the sympathy which they have shown as fellow sons of Amherst, boating would have languished this year as in the past. We feel sure neither discipline nor studies have suffered by the course our Professors have taken, we know that it has done much to inaugurate an era of good feeling as beneficial to the institution as it is agreeable to governors and governed. It is worth much to belong to a growing institution, it is worth more to belong to one where Faculty and students feel they have a common interest in every effort for Alma Mater."

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.

The following is the obituary record, for the year ending July 11, 1872, as published in the *Student* of yesterday:

1824. Rev. Justin Marsh, died at Portland, Mich., Jan. 19, 1872, aged 75.

1825. Rev. Joel Campbell, died at Lafayette, N. J., May 14, 1872, aged 75.

1827. Rev. Charles G. Clark, died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 2, 1871, aged 75.

1828. Rev. John Forbush, died at the age of 70, in Upton, Mass., July 19, 1871.

1830. Rev. Job Hall, died of paralysis, at Orwell, Vt., Feb. 15, 1872.

1831. Rev. Jeremiah Miller, died of paralysis, July 27, 1871, in Media, Penn., at the age of 65.

1835. Rev. Clinton Clark, died suddenly of heart disease, at Middlebury, Conn., Sept. 23, 1871, aged 59.

1836. Hon. Loyal Case Kellogg, Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, died of paralysis, at Benson, Vt., in the 55th year of his age.

1837. George B. Morris, Esq., died July 7, 1872, at Springfield, Mass., of consumption.

1838. Rev. Charles Lord, died of pneumonia, in New-York, March 29, 1872, aged 56.

1841 Rev. Harrison O. Howland, died in Kinderhook, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1872, aged 59.

1842. Rev. Joseph Gallup Cockran, of the Persia mission, died at Oroomiah, Persia, Nov. 2, 1871, aged 54.

1855. Joseph Brown Reynolds, M. D., died in his 37th year, at New-Salem, Pike County, Ill., Aug. 28, 1871, of a disease contracted during his service in the army.

1859. Edward Willard Pierce, Esq., died of yellow fever in New-Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1871.

1861. John Dole, M. D., died in the 33d year of his age, on board the Bremen steam-ship City of New-York, May 20, 1872, of heart disease.

1868. Rev. Benj. C. Robertson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Pilatka, Fla.; died of consumption, at Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 7, 1871, aged 25.

DEATHS NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

1825. Horatio Waldo, died in New-Britain, Conn., Nov. 18, 1865.

1826. Rev. Edward Jones, of the Sierra Leone Mission, died at Chatham, County of Kent, England, in 1864.

1827. George W. Boggs, died in 1871. He resided in Columbia, S. C.

1829. Rev. Jas. F. Warner, died in a fit, at New-York, March 6, 1864, aged 64.

1831. Rev. Jesse L. Frary, died in Shepardstown, Va., of pneumonia, Feb. 29, 1868, aged 56.

1831. John Orgain, of Virginia, died in 1871.

1831. Andrew Denny, M. D., died in Jackson, Ala., of disease of the spine, June 8, 1869, aged 57.

1834. Judge Henry W. Billings, died of erysipelas, near Canandaigua, N. Y., April 19, 1870, aged 56.

1835. John B. Greenough, died in Boscawen, N. H., Jan. 17, 1865, aged 48.

1835. George W. Beers, committed suicide in California, in 1863, at the age of 44.

1835. Rev. George K. Perkins, died May 26, 1872, at Pickwayville, Perry County, Ill., aged 59.

1835. Henry R. Root, Esq., died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1870, aged 70.

1839. Col. John P. Sanderson, of Jacksonville, Fla., who was prominent on the Confederate side during the war, died of heart disease, in New-York, June 28, 1871, aged 57.

1852. Benjamin E. Thurston, died of chronic diarrhea, in Delavan, Ill., June 4.

TOWN PUMPS.

A Dangerous Water Supply—How Typhoid Fever and Cholera are Disseminated—A Hint for the Health Officers.

There are still remaining in different parts of this City a few of the old wells and pumps from which, before the introduction of Croton, the inhabitants obtained a large portion of their water supply. The water from these sources is generally soft, pleasant to the taste, and cooler than Croton from the pipes, and consequently during the warm weather is much sought after. At some of these pumps, particularly at one in Hudson-street, near Jay, a constant stream of thirsty citizens could have been seen during the late heated term, drinking the water in large quantities, and with evident pleasure. There can be no doubt that this indulgence is attended with great danger, from the fact that the wells, situated in the midst of the most populous portions of the City, are certain to have the water made impure by the drainage from soil charged with decomposed animal substances and sewage. The experience of this and other cities, which have been repeatedly visited by deadly epidemics, has established the fact that impure water taken from favorite pumps has been largely instrumental in spreading disease. Well-authenticated facts are given to prove that impure water aids in disseminating two of the most fatal diseases which affect the human race, viz., typhoid fever and cholera. Prof. Chandler, of Columbia College, who is unquestionably one of the best authorities in this country on the subject of drinking water, has repeatedly called attention to the dangers attending the use of impure water.

The subject deserves especial attention at this unusually sickly season, and while there exists no reason for the use of bad water, the supply of Croton being both abundant and remarkably pure. The impurities existing in wells are more dangerous from the fact that they do not make themselves apparent to the taste, but on the contrary, the waters are frequently considered unusually fine in flavor, and are consequently sought after from a distance. Prof. Chandler asserts that sudden outbreaks of disease of a dysenteric character are often caused by an irruption of sewage into wells, either from a break in the sewer or cess-pool, or from some peculiarity of the soil. Such contamination of the water is not indicated by any perceptible change in its appearance. The filtered sewage, clear and transparent, carries with it the germs of the disease. At a convent in Munich thirty-one out of 121 of the inmates were affected with typhoid fever. It was found upon investigation that the well was polluted by sewage, and the disease disappeared as soon as the proper repairs were made. A similar instance occurred a few years since in a young ladies' boarding school, in Massachusetts. At Edgewater, on Staten Island, in 1866, the inmates of a small block of houses were attacked by typhoid fever, and several deaths occurred. An investigation disclosed that a neighbor, through whose land the under-ground drain passed, had closed the drain, thus sending its contents back upon the block of houses, contaminating the well, and thus causing the fatal epidemic.

During the last century, before the introduction of sewers or Croton water, this City was visited every few years by deadly epidemics, which are now believed to have been invited and extended by the impurity of the wells from which the water supply was then obtained. This agency is particularly instrumental in causing the spread of cholera, as has been frequently demonstrated. Some of the historical instances given in proof of this fact are very interesting as well as instructive. At Exeter, England, in 1832, 1,000 deaths occurred from cholera. A purer supply of water was then obtained from a point two miles further up the river, above the locality where the sewage of the city was emptied. The cholera made its appearance again in 1849, but only forty-four cases occurred, and during the cholera season of 1854 there was hardly a case.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the theory occurred in London during the epidemic of 1848-9. The famous Broad-street pump supplied water to one of the most fashionable quarters of the West End. In one week it was estimated, on the best authority, that this pump killed 500 persons by disseminating the cholera. The wealthy people of the West End removed to Brompton, a fashionable resort about five miles up the Thames, but the deadly scourge soon made its appearance among them. An investigation by the health authorities resulted in the discovery that the people had been in the habit of sending to the Broad-street pump for tea-water, and had thus brought the cholera to the place. A curious additional case was that of an old spinster, who had moved to Hampstead, three miles from the pump, but who sent her maid daily for a kettle of the highly-prized tea-water. The mistress and her maid were the only persons at Hampstead who were attacked by the disease.

A few years ago there was an outbreak of cholera in a shanty village west of Central Park, which was clearly traced to the impurity of the water of the only well in the village. An analysis made at the time by Prof. Chandler showed the impurities in one gallon of water to be 43.50, while in the same amount of Croton they were only 4.45.

At the corner of Van Brunt-street, in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, there is a famous pump, from which a large number of families formerly obtained their supply. In the year 1866 cholera broke out in a number of these families; but, fortunately, the source of the disease was suspected, and further contagion prevented by the prompt action of the Health Officer in removing the pump-handle.

These are only a few of the instances which might be cited in proof of the fact that wells situated in the centres of cities, or in any place where they can become the receptacles of impure drainage, are dangerous to the health of the community. While no harm may have resulted from the use of the pumps in this City during the past few weeks, there can be no doubt that if the cholera should make its appearance here, as is not improbable, the continued use of this water could hardly fail to spread the disease. Under such circumstances the subject becomes one which deserves the attention of the Health Officers. A distinguished authority says: "During the ten years from 1856 to 1866, there were 21,000 deaths from cholera in England and Wales, and 150,000 deaths from typhoid fever. There is every reason to believe that at least three-fourths of these deaths might have been prevented had proper attention been paid to the purity of the water supply."

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Resignation—The Course of the New Incumbent—The Cuban Scare-crow—War News and General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

The resignation of Gen. Valmaseda, and the probable appointment of Gen. Cordova as Captain-General, have produced something more than a nine days' wonder, as the consequences of this change will be more than a mere substitution of one man in place of another. There is no doubt that Gen. Cordova or any other General who may come here will continue the policy pursued hitherto, in respect of the suppression of the revolution, and although Cordova belongs to the so-called liberal and radical party in Spain, on his arrival here he would be compelled to take things as he finds them and pursue the same course as his predecessors, unless he should feel inclined to share the fate of Gen. Dulce. The fact cannot be doubted that, at present, and while the common danger lasts, the Spaniards in Cuba, and the plantation and negro owning Cubans, will put down any attempt to introduce Spanish or any other politics; but, under the shadow of national integrity and hurrah for Spain, they will be prepared to make all the sugar they can, sell it at the best prices obtainable, and keep up slavery. Only one cloud darkens the heaven of the Spanish population, and that is the idea of a possible war with the United States. The insurgent question troubles them but little. As long as the insurrection does not spread to the west of the Central Department nobody seems to care about it. The usual scenes of a Captain-General's departure are already observable at the palace. The number of Valmaseda's friends and admirers is growing smaller, and the reports about certain officials having become rich by accepting bribes are common about the streets. The difference between the United States and Cuba in this respect is, that while in the former country men are attacked while in office, here they are only spoken about when among the *outs*.

WAR NEWS.

About three weeks ago a letter from President Cespedes to Gen. Modesto Diaz was intercepted by a Spanish column. Cespedes ordered Diaz to assemble his forces to join Magin Gomez and some other leaders, and to be prepared to make a combined attack somewhere in the neighborhood of Holguin. The Spanish authorities, believing that this assembling of the insurgent forces was for the purpose of protecting the intended landing of the Fannie, simply cautioned their commanders in that department. On the 27th ult., Col. Aguilar, of the Regiment España, was conveying eighty-seven sick and wounded soldiers to Holguin from Barajagua, his force consisting of 214 men in addition to the wounded. When between the settlement of Tacamara and Holguin he was suddenly attacked by the Cuban forces, Cespedes commanding in person, according to a report, and the numbers of the latter being over five to one, and the troops embarrassed by the large number of wounded in their charge, the troops were soon routed, the Colonel was severely wounded, and the Cubans remained masters of the field. This is the most successful attack made by the Cubans since the breaking out of the war, several soldiers who managed to reach Holguin reporting that between killed and wounded they lost over 100 men during the fight, the rest taking to the woods, pursued by the enemy. This is the Spanish report, as received from the escaped soldiers.

REPENTANT REBELS.

The stereotyped proclamation, which all the renegades are in the habit of issuing to their countrymen, has just made its appearance, signed by the former Cuban and present Spanish patriot, Pepillo Gonzales, his brother Pablo, the brothers Porfirio Toño and Ignacio Camejo. The phrases are the same as those employed by others who became convinced of the error of their ways by Spanish gold or good offers of future advancement. A few thousand dollars, judiciously spent on the heroes of the Manuel Agramonte style, will do much more than the proclamations of the individuals themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. Pedro Ricart, the manager of the branch of the Havana Spanish Bank, at Matanzas, has arrived at Santiago de Cuba, for the purpose of starting a branch establishment there, but neither the merchants nor the planters are inclined to take any stock. The Bank will nevertheless be established, as Havana will furnish the necessary funds....A jilted lover, in Villa Clara, killed a young girl, aged fifteen years, about an hour previous to the ceremony intended to make her the wife of another. Several assassinations have lately occured, but the Havana journals fail to mention names, and bring but uninteresting particulars....Large numbers of soldiers, who have served their time are returning to Spain; the last mail steamer took 619, and about 6,000 more are waiting to go....Gov. Zabalza has recovered from his attack of vomito and is convalescent....Col. Montaos, of the regular army, a fine gentleman and talented journalist, has been put under arrest for writing the truth to the Minister of War, in Madrid, about the doings of the General Staff officers....The Junta de Colonizaicon is quietly preparing the necessary proofs to "play the deuce," with certain lieutenant-governors and employes of the police, known to have issued illegal documents to runaway Chinamen; the general impression is that the Junta will only succeed in effecting the removal of the employes.

QUASIMODO.

Commencement Exercises of the Lawrenceville, N. J., High School.

The Classical Commercial High School of Lawrenceville, N. J., held its sixty-second annual commencement on the 11th of July, (Thursday last.) This is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the country. It has had very marked success from its foundation, sixty-two years ago. The exercises passed off to the credit of all concerned. The day was exceedingly interesting. Among the distinguished persons present were Rev. A. T. McGill, of the Princeton Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. Campbell, of New-York; Rev. D. Hannie Nassau, of West Africa; Gen. Karge, of Princeton College, and others.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Col. George Langster, aged forty-five, dark complexion, black moustache and goatee, left his residence, No. 184 Rodney-street, Williamsburg, on the morning of the 3d inst., apparently to make a visit to New-York on private business. He called upon a friend in this City about noon and left soon after, since which time no trace of Mr. Langster has been obtained. The family are in great distress at his unaccountable disappearance, and request that any one who can give further information relative to him will at once communicate it at the above address.

Funeral of the Murdered Policeman.

The funeral of Patrolman John Donohue, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, E. D., who was murdered by the "Battle-row gang," took place yesterday morning from the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Second-street, Williamsburg. Rev. Father Malone officiating. The funeral was very largely attended, the cortege consisting of some seventy or more carriages, and a body of about 300 policemen. The Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen attended. A platoon of officers from Donohue's precinct acted as pall-bearers. The remains were interred at Calvary Cemetery.

A MORMON LADY.

I have remarkable luck in traveling acquaintances. The night after the boat-race in which we were so badly beaten by these brawny, brutal Englishmen, all beef and beer, I went sadly to the Paddington Station, to fly up the Thames, and across Avon and Severn, to the pure air of the hills. In a corner of the compartment of the railway carriage where I was settling myself for the trip was a lady, possibly past thirty years of age, bright, handsome, nicely and fashionably dressed in velvet and lace, with pretty feathers, rich jewelry—altogether a tasteful and attractive person; not English, I thought; probably French; possibly American. I asked the first convenient question—should I open the window? Not French, certainly, and the high tone of her voice, a tinge of the nasal and a bit of a drawl—I could not be mistaken—small hands, small feet, the style of her dress—she must be an American. She was. Only a few months in England; most of the time in London; longed to see English scenery; going to visit a dear friend of her mother's in the west of England, and our ways would lie together for a hundred miles.

What a home feeling comes over me after all these years of absence. When I meet countryman of mine, or still more, perhaps, fair countrywoman, I do not stand on ceremony. I take it for granted that we ought to know each other, and that he or she will be as glad to talk with me as I with them. The English are said to carefully avoid each other when they meet on the Continent. They may have reason; but further off they also fraternize.

My lady, I learned in less than half an hour, was not only an American, but a Massachusetts Yankee. When she was a little child her mother emigrated to the West.

"I have been West," said I; "how far West?"

"Very far. I have been to San Francisco," said she, "but my home was in Utah."

"Utah! Why—then you have been to Salt Lake City?"

"Lived there nearly all my life."

"Among the Mormons?"

"Naturally. My mother was a Mormon, and educated me as a Mormon."

"Then you know Brigham Young?"

"I should think I did: I have known him from a child."

We were getting on delicate ground. I wanted to ask a hundred questions. But how to get at them. I had to do with a lady—a lady in appearance, manners and education—and I could not go on asking impertinent and possibly offensive questions. She seemed very frank, simple-hearted and thoroughly honest, and I said: "I am very curious to know all you are willing to tell me about the Mormons and your relations to them, and your life among them, but I do not wish to be inquisitive. Do now, like the people in the old-fashioned novels, where each new character introduced to the rest sits down and tells his story, tell me just as much as you please—only, my interest and curiosity are boundless."

And she very frankly told her story. Her mother, an enthusiastic convert to the Mormon faith, going to Utah at a mature age, was sealed to, or became the spiritual wife of a leading and wealthy Mormon. This was simply a spiritual marriage, and never in any sense a material one. Her mother lived in her own house and attended to her own affairs, her "husband" being merely her friend, protector, and helper in case of need; and this, she assured me, was the case with nine-tenths of the so-called wives of Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders.

"But Brigham really has a number of real wives, and a great many children?" I ventured to observe.

"Yes, Mr. Young has eight or ten wives, by whom he has over thirty children, to whom he is a very kind and gentle husband and father. His children have all been well educated, and some of them are as beautiful and good as any I ever knew."

"And you think Mr. Young an honest man? He is certainly an able one. A man must have great force of character to do what he has done."

"Yes, I believe him to be honest. He believes in himself and his mission. To carry it out he does what he thinks best. He may act upon the maxim that the end justifies the means. Most politicians do, But I think he means well."

"And you think the peculiar institution he introduced into Utah has, on the whole, worked well?"

"Yes; it seems to have had a purpose and answered it. The people believed that they were called to a peculiar work—to raise up a peculiar people for the Lord. The ancient patriarchal institution, which has existed from very early times, and still exists over a large part of the world, was re-established, not perhaps permanently, that children might be raised up in sufficient numbers and under the most favorable conditions; and I have never seen such children—so pure, so healthy, so free from all taint of sensuality and vice—as those born to the Mormons in their years of hardship and fervor. They were very pure and good. They lived on simple food, drank no intoxicating drinks, used no tobacco, and the relations of men and women were such as to secure to the women and their children the greatest amount of health and purity. I believe it was far better, in many respects, than in the ordinary marriages in the world."

"Well, and how does it go on?"

"There is a great change. The people have grown prosperous and indulge more in luxuries. They have introduced hogs into Salt Lake City, and other unsanitary conditions, and more children die; the people have lost much of their early fervor and simplicity of life; other sects are coming in and influencing opinion; there is no end of persecution or violence on the part of the Government. The polygamic institution must die out of itself, because the new condition of things is not suited to it. Perhaps it has answered its purpose."

"But all such changes involve hardship. The missionaries find that with their polygamic converts."

"Yes; there is great difficulty. These wives, who have in simple good faith and deep religious fervor, entered into their relations, must be taken care of, and the children educated and provided for. It seems to me that the older ones had best remain as they are. The new generation can adapt itself to new conditions."

I have given so far the substance of our conversation, but we had a good deal more, which I cannot quite see my way to give in detail. When the lady spoke in a tone of affection and admiration of "my husband," I could not really ask the question that rose to my lips. She saw my embarrassment, and I learned, in the most matter-of-course way, that the husband she was so evidently fond and proud of, had four other wives, who had been bestowed upon him by Brigham Young, in his curious fashion, two at a time, so that neither could assert any precedence over the other. By these wives he had a score or so of children. He is now in Utah, attending to business—and his somewhat numerous family, and will join his wife here in a month or two, when they may, perhaps, make the tour of Europe, she having no children, and being therefore quite free to travel.

"And, how," I asked, as we were nearing the place where our routes diverged,—"how do the Mormon women like the institution?"

"The lower class of women, who have no more sentiment than the mass of women in most countries, who marry to have a home and a living, are content. They are well provided for, and the different wives, respecting each others' rights, get along well together. Of the higher class of women, capable of sentiment, many are devoted to the Mormon Church. They believe polygamy to be of Divine appointment, and embrace it, or endure it, as a religious duty. Those who have a broader faith and stronger sentiments, if they love their husbands, naturally want them all to themselves. The man and woman who come into the phase of exclusive, or what the Mormons call selfish, love will find some way of freeing themselves from their embarrassing position. Of course none of these plural marriages are binding in law. It has been so managed that in most cases there is no first wife who can set up a legal claim to a husband, or husband to a wife. Legally, all are free; and the husband may select the wife he prefers, or any other, and marry. But an honest and honorable man will of course do what justice demands for the best interests of all concerned."

We came to the station, shook hands with a cordial good feeling on one side, I know, and on both, I believe, and said good-by, not without a hope of meeting again. I have even more than a curiosity to see the "noble" and "excellent" man, who was so often designated "my husband," with as much emphasis and fervor of affection, as if they had been "all the world to each other." MONADOCK.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 13.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co.	98	100 Pacific Mail..b. c.	75⅜
5 Am. M. Un. Ex.	74	800 do.............b3.	75⅝
25 do.	73½	700 do.	75⅜
200 United States Ex.	87½	200 do.	75⅝
25 do.	87½	200 do.............b3.	75¾
100 Adams Express	98	600 Erie R. R.....b. c.	53⅜
180 do..bet. call.	98	500 do..........s60.	52¾
100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.	98	100 do..........s3.	53⅜
32 Lake Sh. & M. So.	93½	100 do.	53⅜
200 do....b. c. s3.	93	100 do............b3.	53⅜
100 Tol., Wab.&West.	75½	1200 Un.Pacific.b.c.b3.	37⅜
100 do....b. c. s3.	75	25 Cleve. & P. Guar.	91⅜
100 Chi. & N. Western	73⅜		

MONDAY, July 15—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$304,000
Decrease in Specie	562,100
Increase in other Legal Tenders	932,100
Increase in Deposits	3,733,100
Decrease in Circulation	42,000

	July 15, '71.	July 6, '72.	July 13, '72.
National Capital	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Loan Capital	15,244,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,569,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	301,342,223	296,901,800	296,597,800
Gold and Gold Notes	19,958,280	28,785,500	28,223,400
Other Legal Tenders	70,574,876	52,508,600	53,440,700
Deposits	257,532,294	241,774,900	245,508,000
Circulation	30,380,961	27,508,400	27,466,400
In Sub-Treasury	62,525,486	53,159,343	47,528,024

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 6, '72.	July 13, '72.	July 15, '71.
Deposits	$241,774,900	$245,508,000	$257,532,294
Circulation	27,508,400	27,466,400	30,381,961
Total	$269,283,300	$272,974,400	$287,914,255
Requir'd 25 ⅌ ct.	$67,320,825	$68,243,600	$71,978,564
Actual basis	81,294,100	81,664,100	90,533,156
Excess	$13,973,275	$13,420,500	$18,554,592
Rate of money	4@5 ⅌ ct.	4@5 ⅌ ct.	3@5 ⅌ ct.

The Bank return is fairly steady in respect to Gold and Greenbacks, while the general line of Deposits is up nearly four millions of dollars on the July collection of Dividends to the credit of private Depositors and of the Country Banks. Money has become nearly as cheap as last July, when the Deposits were $12,000,000 higher, and Gold and Greenbacks $9,000,000 more than at present. The present proportion of Gold held in Bank is better than last season, notwithstanding a rather increased Export demand for Gold. During the week past the Sub-Treasury Office paid out $3,800,000 for Gold Interest, and sold on Thursday for account of the Sinking Fund $1,000,000. The amount of American Gold Coin taken for Europe, and chiefly supplied from these disbursements of the Treasury, was $4,220,000. In other Specie the shipments were $662,534, making $4,882,534, as follows:

July 9—Steamer America, Southampton—	
Silver bullion	$1,330
American gold coin	500,000
July 9—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	241,049
American gold coin	290,000
July 11—Steamer Siberia, Hamburg—	
Base bullion	68,990
July 11—Steamer Silesia, London—	
Gold bars	39,000
Silver bars	56,000
American gold coin	1,050,000
July 11—Steamer Tycee, Porto Plata—	
American silver coin	2,880
July 13—Steamer Batavia, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	259,505
July 13—Schooner Storm King, Maracaibo—	
American gold coin	30,000
July 13—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—	
American gold coin	1,300,000
Silver bars	9,800
July 13—Steamer Donau, Bremen—	
Foreign silver coin	4,000
July 13—Steamer Atlantic, Liverpool—	
American gold coin	1,050,000
Total for week	$4,882,534

The Export demand for Gold at the close of the week caused the price to close firm on the sales of Saturday at 114⅌114⅛ ⅌ cent. The rates of Exchange on London are at the Gold shipping points, but with a disposition on the part of some of the Bankers to draw freely on this basis—109⅝@109¾, 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. short sight and sight Bills.

We alluded in our last weekly review to the probability that a further negotiation of the new 5 ⅌ cent. Loan of the United States might soon be practicable. The Secretary of the Treasury has at command $300,000,000 of this Loan, and the report comes from Washington that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., whose New-York partner, Mr. H. F. Fahnestock, of this City, goes to London on the Scotia on Wednesday next, are now in consultation with Mr. Boutwell on the subject.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $6,565,496, as against $6,726,295 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,965,813 against $4,903,228 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $4,882,534 against $1,962,814 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,622,356. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 4,963 bales.

As the *Fiscal Year* 1872 closed with the 30th June ult., we now resume our weekly comparative summary of the Export, Import and Treasury movements at this port, as for the *Calendar Year*.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	May	$42,483,217
February	38,028,420	June	*28,452,799
March	38,927,070	July 6	6,085,229
April	46,380,319	July 13	6,565,496
Total since Jan. 1			$242,559,756
Same time last year			216,735,465
Increase since last year			$25,824,291

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,951,004	May	$15,880,947
February	17,915,069	June	*18,110,462
March	16,539,019	July 3	4,472,957
April	17,089,784	July 10	3,965,813
Total since Jan 1			$113,075,055
Same time last year			121,782,444
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,707,389

*Unofficial.

Gold, July 13, 1872 ... 114¼ ⅌ cent.
Gold, July 15, 1871 ... 112⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,362	May	$14,850,566
February	972,657	June	*12,552,718
March	2,713,604	June 6	2,624,812
April	4,490,518	July 13	4,882,534
Total since Jan. 1			$44,627,771
Same time last year			49,004,621
Decrease since Jan. 1			$4,376,850

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,696,426	January	$15,184,566
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,393,876	March	3,894,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May	11,436,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,463,684	June	2,303,835
July 6	1,485,453	July 6	9,410,550
July 13	1,622,356	July 13	3,801,964
Total, 1872	$79,384,531	Total, 1872	$49,940,839
Total, 1871	81,745,052	Total, 1871	56,513,369

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 15, '71.
American Gold	113⅝@114⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛@115¼	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅛@115¼	112⅝
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	114@113¾	
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	102@102	98¾
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	91⅛@91¾	88⅜
New-York Central	98⅜@96⅜	96⅜
Rock Island	111⅛@111⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	74@73⅜	71⅜
North-west Preferred	92@92½	90⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜@45⅜	44
St. Paul Common	54⅞@54	59⅜
St. Paul Preferred	76⅜@73	80⅜
Toledo and Wabash	76⅜@75⅜	59⅜
Union Pacific	37⅜@37⅜	29⅜
Erie	59@53⅜	28⅜
Western Telegraph	75⅜@75⅜	58⅜
Pacific Mail	75⅜@75⅜@76⅜	44⅜
Lake Shore	93⅜@93⅜	108⅜

The business of the week in Stocks, though marked late in the week by considerable firmness in prices, was, upon the whole, unusually light. The dealings opened with some spirit on Monday, but soon the course of prices on most of the Railroads and Pacific Mail was reversed by some heavy *Bear* sales, and these were followed up on Tuesday. The subsequent turn was in the upward direction, and the general market finally closed on Saturday, with the notable exception of Erie, with about the same quotations as the week before. On Saturday the Public Funds of the United States were firm, in sympathy with the stiffness in Gold. The difficulty among buyers for Europe is to fill any considerable orders on account of the limited offerings. In the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks the business of the day was comparatively moderate, although prices as compared with Friday were firm, and the holders disposed to keep out of the market until the return of activity later in the season.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	115⅝	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113¾
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅜
5-20 reg., '62	115	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	114⅝	5-20 coup., '68	114⅝
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 reg	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115	10-40 coup	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	74½	Conn. 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, new	74⅜	Al. 5s	60
Va. 6s, old	44	Al. 8s	84
Va. 6s, cons. bonds	51	Ark. 7s, L. R P & N O	43
Va. 6s, deferred bds	15	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv.	43
Ga. 7s, new	86½	Texas 1 s, '76	86½
N. C. 6s, old	32½	Ken. 6s	100
N. C. to N. C. R. Co.	41	Mich. 6s, '73	95
N. C., new	20	Mich. 6s, '78	95
N. C. Special Tax	15	Mich. 6s, '83	95
S. C. 6s	56½	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106
S. C. Jan. and July	28½	N. Y. Coup. B. L	106
S. C. April and Oct.	27	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
Mo. 6s	94½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Mo. H. & St. Jo. iss.	91½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
La. 6s, Levee	60	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	108½
Cal. 7s	111	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Cal. 7s, Large bonds	111		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY** First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Oil-cake, pks	870
Bees-wax, pks	8	Pork, pks	46
Cotton, bales	70	Cut-meats, pks	290
Copper, bbls	97	Grease, pks	105
Eggs, bbls	1,059	Lard, pks	685
Flour, bbls	5,587	Lard, kegs	100
Wheat, bushels	20,200	Stearine, pks	114
Corn, bushels	10,300	Butter, pks	2,121
Oats, bushels	28,400	Cheese, pks	13,151
Malt, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pks	4
Peas, bushels	20	Rice, pks	76
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Starch, boxes	3,250
Corn-meal, bags	125	Tobacco, hhds	872
Oat-meal, bbls	80	Tobacco, bx., & cs	39
Hemp, bales	21	Whisky, bbls	532
Hops, bales	47	Wool, bales	264
Leather, rolls	16,114	Oil, Lubricating, bbls	100
Resin, bbls	1,354	Spelter, pieces	255

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—960 boxes Bacon, 26 boxes Sewing-machines, 22,388 boxes Cheese, 70 cases Furs, 508 bbls. Flour, 10 casks Bees-wax, 54 pks. Agricultural Implements, 4 cases Pumps, 31 boxes Ham, 354 pks. Butter, 20 tierces Pork, 151 boxes Meat, 58 bbls. Pork, 4 cases Drills.

By the steamer Batavia, for Liverpool—284 pks. Tobacco, 30,562 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship Jeypore, for Liverpool—77,564 bushels Corn, 7,489 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Staves, 151 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Atlantic, for Liverpool—452 bales Cotton, 141 boxes of Bacon, 11 casks Sperm-oil, 10,722 boxes Cheese, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 46,324 bushels Wheat, 15 pks. Sugar, 7,886 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves, 14 boxes Types, 1 box Skins, 44 boxes Meat, 35 pks. Furs, 2 tcs. Bladders, 18 bags Cotton.

By the steamer Iowa, for Glasgow—632 bbls. Resin, 17 cases Handles, 1,200 Staves, 172 hhds. Tobacco, 19 casks Dye-stuffs, 4,343 bushels Corn, 870 bags Oil-cake, 249 bbls. Tar, 2 Carriages, 7,800 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Abbie Thomas, for Dublin—34,292 bushels Corn.

By the Australia, for Glasgow—1,799 bbls. Flour, 889 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Sperm-oil, 26 casks Sperm-oil, 75 boxes Flavine, 26,890 bushels Wheat, 7,648 boxes Cheese, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 225 tcs. Lard, 175 pks. Butter, 5 tcs. Beef, 10 bbls. Beef, 40 boxes Bacon, 116 cases Cabinet-ware.

By the ship Livingstone, for Belfast—47,142 bushels Corn.

By the bark Paolo, for Cork and orders—38,947 bushels Corn.

By the bark Caterina, for Cork and orders—19,827 bushels Corn.

By the ship American Union, for London—400 bbls. Resin, 16,584 bushels Corn, 166 pks. Sperm-oil, 2 casks Elephant-oil, 150 tcs. Pork, 121 hhds. Tobacco, 800 boxes Prepared Corn, 20 Car-wheels, 9 pks. Machinery, 17 tcs. Tobacco, 3 cases Nails, 140 tcs. Lard, 1,600 Oars, 4,200 staves, 8,409 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 101 boxes Shoe-pegs, 141 boxes Clocks, 970 boxes Clothes-pins, 7 pks. Roots, 124 bales Bark, 650 boxes Maizena.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—26 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2 cases Rubber, 50 boxes Flavine, 592 cases Tobacco, 260 seroons Tobacco, 15,589 bushels Rye, 126 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 18 pks. Machinery, 8 bags Roots, 260 tcs. Lard, 115 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Sharpsburg, for Cronstadt—3,597 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ansgar, for Konigsberg—2,347 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Maria, for Stettin—2,861 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Haabet, for Stettin—2,191 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Smiling Morn, for Cork and orders—15,380 bushels Corn.

By the brig Fride, for Brindisi—5,354 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schr. J. W. Dodge, for St. Pierre—546 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 20 cases Lard, 10 tcs. Lard, 300 bushels Corn, 121 bushels Peas, 200 cases Herrings, 25 bbls. Bread, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 10 bbls. Mackerel.

By the bark Golden Fleece, for Barbados—212 bbls. Beef, 140 bbls. Pork, 300 bbls. Bread, 800 bbls. Crackers, 550 bbls. Corn-meal, 4,800 lbs. Cheese, 50 cases Matches, 150 pails Lard, 975 bushels Peas, 800 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Oats, 300 cases Oil, 10 kegs Nails, 900 bbls. Flour, 1,000 Shooks, 20 hhds. Oil-meal.

By the schooner G. H. Eneas, for Nassau—6 pks. Butter, 1 package Machinery, 2 boxes Cheese, 147 bbls. Flour, 13 bbls. Corn-meal, 5 bbls. Hominy, 9 bushels Corn, 5 bbls. Bread, 10 bbls. Pork, 4 bbls. Beef, 9 pks. Lard, 13 bbls. Sugar, 10 hhds. Molasses, 10 bags Coffee, 20 boxes Drugs, 13 boxes Soap, 5 boxes Candles, 5 boxes Milk, 31 coils Rope, 50 Oars, 3 cases Shoes, 6 kegs Nails, 10 bales Oakum, 1 Windlass, 2 bales Canvas.

By the schooner Storm King for St. Thomas, &c.—12 pks. Ham, 2 pks. Barley, 100 Oars, 23 pks. Hardware, 33 pks. Rope, 2 pks. Paint, 45 pks. Butter, 71 bbls. Corn Meal, 375 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Bread, 70 boxes Biscuit, 2 cases Fans, 50 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bags Flour, 5 cases Lard, 4 bales Scripes, 20 bushels Corn, 5 bushels Peas.

By the bark Ocean Express, for Rio Janeiro—365 pks. Drugs, 3,275 cases Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 60 pks. Fire-crackers, 72 pks. Clocks, 525 cases Spirits Turpentine, 162 cases Sewing-machines, 100 cases Corn Starch, 6 Trunks, 75 bbls. Tar, 30 bales Domestics, 58 kegs Ink, 10 cases Canned Milk, 94 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1 pkg. Pumps, 850 kegs Lard, 6 pks. Carriage Material, 12 pairs Wheels, 311 bales Hay, 138 pks. Hardware, 10 pks. Tea, 300 bbls. Resin, 1,600 Shooks, 50 bbls. Alcohol, 36 pks. Trunks, 5 cases Agricultural Implements, 33 cases Chairs, 16 pks. Barrows, 10 bbls. Blacking, 6 cases Shoe-nails, 34 pks. Drawers.

And from Philadelphia, for Hamburg, by the bark Kate Sancton, 203,349 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Naples, by the bark Scud, 88,441 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Valencia, by the schooner J. Taylor, 13,800 gallons, in bbls., Refined Petroleum; 15,600 gallons, in cases, Refined Petroleum....For Barbados, by the brig Blanche, 3,000 gallons, in cases, Petroleum....By the bark Northumbrian, for Londonderry, 26,780 bushels Corn....By the bark Geo. Bell, for Belfast, 33,000 bushels Corn.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited request at 35c.@36c. for Western, and 37c.@38c. for Southern Yellow, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Dull and rather weak, though quoted nominally as before.

COTTON—Has receded ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on early deliveries, with a limited business reported, amounting to 867 bales, all taken by spinners. For forward delivery the transactions have been less extensive at a reduction of ⅛c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported of 12,650 bales, (5,300 bales last evening, and 7,350 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 100 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 200 bales at 23⅛c.; 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 500 bales at 23⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 400 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 3-16c., 600 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c.; October, 700 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c.; November, 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 300 bales at 19 7-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; 400 bales at 19c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales July for 100 bales August. And today, for August, 300 bales at 23⅛c., 900 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 22⅞c., 100 bales at 22⅞c.; September, 200 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22c., 800 bales at 21⅞c., 650 bales at 21⅞c., 200 bales at 22c., 800 bales at 21⅞c., 300 bales at 21 15-16c., 600 bales at 21⅞c.; October, 100 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20⅝c.; November, 300 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 600 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 at 19⅜c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz: August, 23.78c.; September, 22.57c.; October, 20.89c.; November, 19.94c.; December, 19.60c. Receipts at this port today were 70 bales, including 69 from Charleston and 1 from Baltimore.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞	21⅞
Low Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Middling	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Good Middling	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜

EGGS—Quiet within the previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour show less activity in the market, but with reduced offerings of desirable lots, values are fairly supported. The inquiry is mainly for home use. Sales have been made since our last of 8,750 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 65; very good to fancy at $6 65@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 25@$8 75; and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $5 60@$8 50 for inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to very choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour continues inactive at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $3 90@$5 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at from $3 25@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 425 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—A moderate demand prevails for Spring Wheat, mainly for shipment, at uniform prices. The scarcity of suitable tonnage is against free export dealings. An improved inquiry is noted for the better grades of Red and Amber Winter at rather stronger prices, millers showing a little more willingness to purchase. White Wheat is dull within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, at $1 53 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 51½ for prime No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 55@$1 60 for ordinary to prime Red Western, (Winter,) from track and store; $1 65@$1 70 for small lots of White Western, and $1 77½ for new White Western Virginia (a small lot.)....Corn has been in reduced stock and fair request, mainly for export, at firm rates. The bulk of the business has been in Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 59c.@60c for good to prime steamer, partly delivered from store; and 62c.@62½c. for good to prime sail.ng-vessel grades; 63c.@63½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 61c.@65c. for car-lots of White Western ordinary to choice, and 56c.@57c. for damaged......Rye has been dull and quoted weak on the basis of 76c. for prime Western in store....Barley and Barley-malt dull within the previous nominal range....Oats have been moderately inquired for at full previous quotations, the main call having been for mixed Western, and for good to prime White do. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels, at 44c.@44½c., chiefly at 44c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 44½c.@44c. for fair ordinary to prime White Western, and 45c.@47½c. for State, the latter for fancy.

HAY—Bale Hay has been dull and heavy within a range of from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 65 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 75c.@90c. Straw quiet at from 60c.@$1 15 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate, mainly for wet-salted stock, at about former figures, though toward the close the advantage, on dry stock, was in favor of purchasers. The week's receipts have been 45,498 Hides and 200 bales do.; sales, 25,200 Hides and 86 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 1,000 Dry Montevideo Seconds 21½ lbs., at 23⅛c., gold, as they run; 450 Dry Entre Rios Kips, 11 lbs., at 28⅛c., gold, selected; 1,100 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., 1,300 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 6,800 Dry Matamoras, 22@24 lbs., 4,000 Dry Indianols, 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., at 21c., currency; 2,500 Dry Texas Kips, 9@10 lbs., on private terms; 350 Dry-salted Matamoras, 23 lbs., at 18⅛c., gold; 1,200 Dry Singapore Buffalo, (to arrive,) 25 lbs., on private terms; 300 Wet-salted Minatitlan, 35 lbs., at 13⅛c., currency; 1,900 Wet-salted Texas, 40@60 lbs., at 13⅛c., currency; 1,500 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 25 lbs., at 16⅛c., currency; 1,700 Wet-salt City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 12⅛c., currency; 66 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., 20 bales Calcutta Cows, 11 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 244,000 Hides, and 910 bales do.; same time last year, 164,700 Hides, and 1,585 bales; as follows: 112,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 46,000 Dry Montevideo, 18,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 5,000 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,800 Dry Sierra Leone, (African,) 1,100 Dry California, 5,200 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,500 Dry West India, 8,000 Dry Mexican, 35,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Ox from Europe, 335 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 575 bales Calcutta Cow.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately sought after, with Common quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

LATHS—Eastern have been rather inactive at $2 25 ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been purchased with reserve, both directly and on orders, at less buoyant prices. The stock is ample for the demand, and the assortment good. A fair inquiry prevails for Union Crop at former figures. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c.

MOLASSES—Very dull at old figures; 25 hhds. Barbados sold at 40c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the basis of $3@$3 10 for Strained; sales, 400 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 75....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine very quiet, closing weak at 47c.@47½c.; sales, 60 bbls. at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been unusually tame and quoted weak on the basis of 22c.@22⅛c. here, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls. at the former rate; and 21⅛c. at Philadelphia, early deliveries....Crude in some demand and quoted at 11⅛c.@12c., in bulk; sales, 2,000 bbls. on private terms.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been held higher, on reduced offerings, in view of the unfavorable Western reports, but has not been in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 87½ for new Western Mess; $13 for delivered do.; $12 75 for new Western Prime Mess; $10 75 for Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light. Western Mess, seller August, quoted at $13 75 bid ⅌ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in request and steadier in prices, ranging from 5⅛c.@6c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been more sought after, at from 11⅛c.@14⅛c. for Hams, the latter rate for extra brands, and 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 250 pks., within the range....Bacon has been quiet on the basis of 7⅛c.@7⅛c. for long clear, and 8c.@8⅛c. for short clear, the latter rate for heavy, at which the last sales were made....Lard has been offered with unusual reserve and has been in moderate request at about former rates; the main call having been for old Western stock; new Western and City product having attracted but little attention. Sales have been reported of 475 tcs. and 250 bbls. for early delivery, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Choice Western Steam; 8⅛c. for New; 8⅛c. for City steam and Kettle rendered, and 8⅛c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, with sales reported of 250 tcs. prime Western steam, seller August at 9⅛c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., seller twelve months, at 9c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been in rather better request at from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef very quiet, ranging from $12@$15 for Prime Mess, $16 50@$20 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $20@$24 50 as the extreme....Butter and Cheese, about as last quoted.

SKINS—There has been more call for Deer, with sales reported of 10,000 lbs Para, 8,000 lbs Laguayra, and 3,000 lbs Southern, within our range. The light offerings checked business. Receipts have been 100 bales from Para, 28 do. from Vera Cruz, 18 do. from Curacoa, and 3 do. from Maracaibo. Goat have been in fair request at firm rates; sales, 80 bales Mexican; 50 do. Curacoa, and 50 do. Cape. Receipts are: 2/2 bales Mexican via New-Orleans; 61 do. from Vera Cruz; 124 do. from Calcutta; 102 do. from Curacoa; 42 do. from Savanilla, and 26 do. from Maracaibo. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 52c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 35c.@38c.; Madras, each, 35c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been quite moderately sought after within our range. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 88c.@90c.; Mace, $1 12½@$1 22½; Cassia, 26c.@26½c.; White Pepper, 35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10⅛@11⅛c.; Pimento at 12⅛c.@13c.; Cloves, 19⅛c.@20⅛c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on a fair inquiry, mostly for refining purposes; sales since our last, 2,332 hhds. and 873 boxes, including 1,700 hhds. about fair to good Refining Cuba, (mainly last evening,) at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 139 hhds. prime Refining Porto Rico, (last evening,) at 9c.; 493 hhds. Centrifugal at 10⅛c.@10⅛c., and 878 boxes Molasses Sugar, (late yesterday,) at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb. Quotations as in our last. Refined Sugars firm and in fair demand.

TALLOW—There has been less call for stock, with values, however, quoted about as before. Prime samples not offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported of 81,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c. for prime samples.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 93c., on, however, a very light inquiry; sales, 25 bbls. at the quoted rate.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of room and the advanced rates claimed continue to operate against a free outward movement in produce. Grain room has been in most request. The chartering business has been comparatively dull, there having been an unusually meagre offering of suitable tonnage, and the asking rates having been generally above the views of shippers. From the outports a lighter movement has been reported at irregular figures....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 39,000 bushels Grain at 8⅛d. for Corn and 9⅛d. for Wheat; 46,000 bushels do. at 9d.@9⅛d., which were the closing figures; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 35s.; 140 tcs. Lard, 75 bbls. Pork, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 6,000 Staves and 350 pks. Butter, on private terms....For London, by steam, equal to 70,000 bushels Grain, (including the engagements to which allusion was made in our last,) at 9⅛d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat. Also a British bark, 745 tons, with general cargo, reported from Hong Kong at £3 10s....For Glasgow, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn and 9⅛d. for Wheat....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 497 tons, reported from Bangkok, at £4....For Falmouth and orders, a British bark, 727 tons, with sugar in boxes, reported from Havana, at 45s. 6d.; a German bark, with 2,075 boxes do. from Matanzas, at 45s....For Antwerp, a British ship, 962 tons, with 16,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4⅛d....For Danzic, a German ship, 985 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 15,600 bushels Rye and 250 tcs. Lard, on private terms; 750 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 20s. for cases, and 125 bbls. Shoe-pegs, on private terms....For the Baltic, a Danish Brig, 212 tons, hence, with about 1,250 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d....For Mediterranean ports, a bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms; also, a schooner, with 1,000 bbls. do., from do., on owner's account....For the Delaware Breakwater, an American schooner, 175 tons, with Molasses, from Havana, via Sagua, at $3 25....For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig, (now at Cardenas,) with about 550 hhds. Sugar, via Caibarren, at $4 50....For King's Ferry, Fla., and back to Philadelphia, a brig, with 150,000 feet Lumber at $13....For Boston, a British schooner, 149 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from Matanzas, at $4 50....For New-York, a British ship, 942 tons, with general cargo, reported from Manila, at $14; a British brig, 327 tons, with Sugar in hhds. and boxes, from Havana, at $3 50 and 75c.; another, 146 tons, and an American brig, 287 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from do., via Sagua, at $4.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, AGED SEVENTEEN years, wishes a home in the family of an American gentleman, to assist in the care of children, to do plain sewing, and to make herself generally useful; she would prefer to go into the country, or to accompany a family traveling. Address LUCY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., ALL parties wanting help of all kinds can be suited, and all American, English, German, Irish, Scotch, French cooks, Ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, house-workers, &c.

AT PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found desirable English, Scotch, German and Irish servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A DRESS-MAKER DISENGAGED DURING the remainder of July and August would do any description of family sewing at very moderate terms. Address B. X., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as professed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream; is a good baker; has no objection to country; Newport preferred; best City reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes good bread, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business perfectly; pastry, desserts, creams, jellies, &c., &c; best references; willing to go to the country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, very respectable; good cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter, &c.; country or City. Good reference. Call at No. 335 4th.av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; City references. No. 1 White's-place, West 18th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL AS good plain cook in an American family. Call at No. 239 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; a very good bread and biscuit baker and a first-class laundress. Apply at French and German Office, 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 104 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 317 West 35th-st., ring bell 20.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG Swedish Protestant woman desires a position as chamber-maid and waitress; is competent, willing to make herself useful, and can furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant woman a situation as chamber-maid, or would do general house-work in a family of two or three; has years of City references; City or country. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work or fine washing, or general house-work in an American family; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC servants, German, English, Swedish, Irish and Scotch, now waiting for situations, at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

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GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A nice young American girl to do general house-work, who is highly recommended, and is very willing and obliging. Apply at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c—A PROTESTANT lady of refinement and education, having become reduced, desires some honorable employment not menial, such as housekeeper, governess, matron; either of those positions she can fill satisfactorily, and give undoubted references. For further information apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do house-work; is a good plain cook and washer; three year's reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-MAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL as house-maid and waitress; is kind to children; or as general servant; no objections to the country. Call at No. 315 West 35th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as infant's nurse; from long experience in nursing is competent to take the entire charge of a infant, bringing it up on the bottle; first-class City reference; willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR nurse and seamstress; situation by an English Protestant young woman; will travel; never sick; dress hair neatly; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make; experienced nurse; very best 3 years' testimonials, at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN MOST COMPETENT as a laundress; would not object to some chamber-work; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting; has good reference. Apply to LIZZIE ANDERSON, No. 130 West 33d-st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A MOST COMPETENT French woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; dress-making, &c.; best reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st., for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 721 6th-av., upstairs, for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT woman desires a position as nurse for growing children; can teach German, if necessary; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT DOWN-EAST American woman; can take charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; or an invalid or sick person, or as house-keeper; will make herself useful; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a nurse competent to take charge of an invalid, and is willing to assist in chamber-work and make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 21 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse to an invalid, or growing children; has had great experience; best reference. Apply at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' or children's dresses, and operates; willing to do some chamberwork, or see to children; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is thoroughly competent, and can give four years' City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress, or to make herself useful; country or City; very competent; good reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS waitress, seamstress, chamber-maid or nurse by a first-class Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, single, a situation as coachman, City or country; good groom and first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Address L. E. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; is a first-class City driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; cause of leaving present place family going abroad; three years' references from present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man wishes a situation on a gentleman's place as coachman, gardener, or groom; is obliging and willing to be generally useful; three years' reference from last place; moderate wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, the care and treatment of horses, a perfect, safe and steady driver, trustworthy in every respect; best of City reference. Address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, situations; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife for general house-work; wages moderate; the best of City reference; five years in one place. Address A. B. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced first-class man; German, married, no incumbrance; ten years' City references from his last employer. Address M. H., coachman, No. 248 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes a situation for his coachman, who has lived with him over eleven years; first-class City reference; married; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 11 East 27th-st., private stable.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place and keep it in good order; has good reference. Address T. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION BY A young man, American, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener and hostler; can milk, and is not afraid of work; good reference. Address JOHN MILEY, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swede, as useful man about a gentleman's place or farm; is temperate, willing and obliging, and anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter desires a situation in a private family or hotel; City or country; references. Address No. 134 West 30th-st., upstairs.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR the LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge RUSSELL and Rev. ELIAS NASON, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

BOY WANTED—IN A CUSTOM-HOUSE broker's office; one who resides in the City, writes a good hand, and is not afraid to work. Address Box No. 3,924 Post-office, New-York.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG woman as seamstress and to mind two children, aged three and five years. Apply, with reference, at No. 17 East 62d-st., from 9 to 2; Protestant preferred.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS JOBBING house, a man to take charge of gents' furnishing goods; a knowledge of the business requisite. Address, stating references and salary, R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, A STRICTLY first-class waitress. Apply, with reference, at No. 17 East 62d-st., from 9 to 1.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL SLEIGH against ALFRED KIMBER and A. D. TRAIL CHRISTIE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from March 28, 1872, besides the cost of this action.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 28th day of June, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ISAAC N. HUDSON and ALBERT MENET, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HEMBOLD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated May 10, 1872.

O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was duly filed on the 8th day of June, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

JOHN C. SHAW,
je10-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE TREDEGAR COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ST. LOUIS, LAWRENCE AND DENVER RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1872.

W. C. WHITNEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Nassau st.

The complaint, as amended, in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, this 8th day of June, 1872.

W. C. WHITNEY,
je10-law-6w-M* Plaintiff's Attorney.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and BALTHASAR KREISCHER, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and GEORGE LAW.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or a double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all its lands acquired or appropriated for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wheresoever and whatsoever now owned by the said Railroad Company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger-cars, freight-cars and cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad; and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said Railroad Company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry-houses, leases of ferries, ferry-boats, including its steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine, and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said Railroad Company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyments of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad or for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, County and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 21 feet 3 inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood Aug. 5, 1867, running thence south-westerly along the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt, thence south-easterly along said last-mentioned land 36 feet 6 inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Simonson-avenue 93 feet 8 inches; thence north-easterly in a direct line about 68 feet to the place of beginning. Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, County and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the centre line of Bay-street, and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat on the north to a line in prolongation of the southerly side of Simonson-avenue on the south, and extending easterly out into the Bay of New-York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes east on the south side, and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes east on the north side, so as to embrace any grants from the State of New-York which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay-street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New-York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Bay-street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue; running thence southerly 188 feet 3 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 75 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation 1 foot 7 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 88 feet 3 inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 76 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Westfield, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant 60 feet south-easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's-avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road, and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed dated Oct. 13, 1860, running north-westerly along said land 207 feet to lands formerly of David Fosbay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned land and land of John W. Wilbur 44 feet; thence south-westerly and parallel with Johnson's-avenue 207 feet to Totten's road; thence north-westerly along the easterly side of Totten's road 44 feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant 75 feet therefrom. Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton Ferry Dock or Landing, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., compiled and surveyed by Geo. M. Root, Surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street one hundred and six feet more or less to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street, as laid down on said map, would strike, if prolonged, the said easterly line of Front-street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last-mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated Jan. 28, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 42 of deeds, page 226; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line about 95 feet, to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last-mentioned line 163 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also all the land under water, lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line as established by law, the whole being subject to any rights or privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thos. Finn, dated Jan. 28, 1858, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton Dock or Landing, all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the south-easterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn, by deed heretofore described; thence running northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor De Launay and W. J. Staples as laid down on the map heretofore described; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line 75 feet; thence southerly 57 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 75 feet to the place of beginning, and as to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton Dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street 49 feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged to the easterly line of Front-street; thence easterly in continuation of said last-mentioned line of Canal-street 160 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last-mentioned line 49 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John E. Armstrong and Francis Lentting of the second part, dated Sept. 6, 1869, and recorded in Liber 87 of deeds, page 363, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, June 30, 1870. Also, all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, County and State aforesaid, described in certain letters patent issued to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New-York, dated April 3, 1816, and conveyed to Victor De Launay, by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1853, recorded in Richmond County, in Liber No. 30 of deeds, page 437, &c., which lie east of the outer bulkhead line, being 1,006 feet, 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the line of the fence on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1864, at a point 1,006 feet 5 and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue; thence south 86 degrees east out into the Bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south 4 degrees west 2 chains, 6 links parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north 86 degrees west to the said easterly outer line of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last mentioned course to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid, and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim J. Totten and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south-westerly corner of said Totten's Dock; running thence southerly along the boundary line of said Totten to the bulkhead as erected June 7, 1867 (about 190 feet;) thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 43 feet;) thence north 41 and three quarter degrees west, 195 feet or thereabouts to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's Dock, and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib 12 feet square at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property, (of 70 feet in width in front thereof) to the channel bank, and also a right of way 12 feet in width from the main road to the bulkhead at the easterly side thereof, the same to be filled up level with the bulkhead. Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to said Railroad Company dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the clerk of Richmond County in Liber 53 of deeds, page 609, April 4, 1864, and to the property therein described as follows: All that part of the L at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steam-boat landing, in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the members, elders, and deacons of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1839, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber No. 6 of deeds, page 452. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1867, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1201 of conveyances, page 470, March 13, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows: All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York, to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New-Jersey, dated April 23, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the book of ordinances and leases, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows: All that certain slip or dock beginning at the easterly line of Front-street, as now laid out at the foot of Smith-street, in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Smith-street Slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also the right of establishing and maintaining a ferry from said city to Staten Island. Also, 4 locomotives, 4 tenders, 8 passenger-cars, 3 freight-cars, and all the tools, machinery and materials, including 2 lathes, 1 planing-machine, 1 drill-press, 1 hydraulic-press, 1 stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and supplies of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road—used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad. Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled and passed respectively as follows: "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, "An act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats," passed March 29, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 24, 1853, "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855, "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferry-boats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts, or under and by virtue of the two leases of ferries hereinbefore described, or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation. Also, all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry-houses, and their appurtenances, connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described. Also, the steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats and docks used in the operation of said ferries, and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises, and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including steam pile-driver, engine and boiler, coal tubs and cars, and about one thousand tons of coal, more or less, in the coal-yard at Vanderbilt Landing, and generally all the property, real and personal, of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whatsoever and wheresoever situated.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order made in this proceding I will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 34 Howard-street, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the stock and fixtures belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of silk in the piece, silk neckties, office fixtures and furniture, two large iron safes, shelves, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.
A. BLUMENSTEIL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.

C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIDENT, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUB, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, musical instruments, patterns, models, and the good-will of this institution, will be sold on very moderate terms. J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts, 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain, fifteen years' benumbing application. Beautiful teeth $1, set $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand, near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED, in a machine (iron) manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,057 New-York City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. Peschka-Leutner and the Strauss Orchestra.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mlle. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

It is very common among the Democratic papers (old and new) to represent Gen. GRANT as a man of "no ideas." Any one who will take the trouble to read the extracts from his correspondence, reports, and messages published in another column, can easily decide whether there is any basis for this persistent statement. Gen. GRANT'S ideas are very clearly defined on the nature of the late rebellion, on the principles of our free institutions, on the duties of his official position, and on the work he wishes to accomplish for his country. There is none of GREELEY'S "philosophy," or BROWN'S "statesmanship" about them, but they are the simple ideas of honesty and common sense, and in his whole public career he has been true to them. Is there any doubt that they are the living ideas needed by the people at this time?

It will be observed that a fair amount of progress has been made by the members of our staff intrusted with the task of organizing a system of relief for the poor children of the City who are stricken with sickness. There are more than enough of genuine cases of distress among this class to employ all the funds at our disposal. It is, however, obviously necessary that precautions should be taken to see that relief is only administered in cases of real necessity, and that it should not be diverted from the little ones for whom it is intended. We believe we have secured both these requisites in the organization which has so far been made, and they will be kept steadily in view in the further arrangements which are still to be perfected.

Can the *Tribune* give us the details of Mr. GREELEY'S persistent applications to the Administration for an office for one CAMP, including his begging for the influence of a Cabinet officer to this end, because he had lent this CAMP money, and could never get it back unless CAMP got an office? And while the *Tribune* is at this business, it may as well tell us what other of his debts Mr. GREELEY endeavored to collect by quartering his debtor upon the people of the United States. There is an excellent opportunity, in the gathering of these facts from the records of the Departments at Washington, to illustrate the Fenton system of civil service reform; but we fear the *Tribune* will neglect it, and leave us to prove what sort of people Mr. GREELEY would appoint to office, by the simple expedient of showing who he has heretofore sought to have appointed. Remembering how many impecunious individuals have practiced upon the credulity of the Sage, and that he manifestly supposes the fact of anybody owing him money constitutes a valid claim for public employment, we are not surprised that the *Tribune* has made haste to advise every one holding office to get ready to clear out. This course would hardly be consistent with the Cincinnati platform, but it would be very conducive to the interests of the Tammany candidate, which is much more to the purpose.

Probably no public man ever assigned quite so novel a reason for his political preferences as Mr. SUMNER has given for his "honoring" the Democratic candidate. We have known for some time that Mr. SUMNER'S mind was operated on by very recondite influences. Did not the fact that Gen. GRANT'S views on the civil service were not those of TANCRED, and were alleged to differ from those of SAINT LOUIS, of France, compel Mr. SUMNER to withhold from the President his august confidence? But this is a mere common-place compared to the pregnant fact which forces Mr. SUMNER to "honor" Mr. GREELEY. "We were born," says the Senator, "in the same year! I honor him very much." We confess that this is a statement of the case to which really nothing can be replied. It is, in its way, absolutely unapproachable.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, has pocketed the insults with which he was hooted into silence at the Baltimore Convention, and declared reluctantly for GREELEY, the Democratic candidate. His main reason for doing so is, that he desires to reverse the policy of Gen. GRANT in upholding the State Governments of the South. He expects GREELEY would do this. Are the people ready to have it done? The State Governments of the South are the fruit of universal suffrage. Gen. GRANT has sustained them only against Kuklux conspiracies. Do the people wish any State Governments surrendered to those?

We conclude that the *World* considers that the Democracy *has* got "a hook in the nose" of its candidate. It speaks of "the Democratic Cabinet which Mr. GREELEY will be constrained to appoint." This shows what a vote for the Baltimore candidate must aid in accomplishing.

A Candidate's Confession.

Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, in the course of an inflated speech at New-Haven, the other day, was interrupted by some of his audience with applause for the Philadelphia candidates, whereupon, in a burst of candor, he cried out, "I am glad to see there are a few who are innocent enough to think that there is still a Republican Party."

Mr. BROWN was the chief manipulator of the movement in Missouri which divided the Republican Party there, and sent the author of the Brodhead letter to the United States Senate. He flatters himself that that movement destroyed the Republican Party in the State, and he has repeatedly boasted of the achievement. Lately Mr. BROWN has been playing a similar game in national politics. He goes about declaring that the party is dead in the nation, and he hopes to bring in an Administration in sympathy with FRANK BLAIR, whom the Missouri plot carried into the Senate.

When November comes this pot-valiant orator may be undeceived as to the effectiveness of his political treachery. Already in Missouri, the majority of the prominent men who acted against the regular organization of the Republican Party on the question of disfranchisement, have returned to their former positions, and are heartily in favor of GRANT and WILSON, as representing the safe and substantial liberal sentiment of the country. Most of this class, have abandoned the Brown clique in their State, because they have discovered that it was engaged in a conspiracy with the Democratic leaders for common personal advancement. Others have abandoned it because the single issue of enfranchisement is settled, and on all other issues they are Republicans.

BROWN will find that a similar state of things exists in the Republican Party of the nation. If any were at one time inclined to sustain independent action, in order to secure amnesty or revenue reform, they now see that the Republican Party, on these questions is fully up to the general sentiment of the people. It has moreover attested the sincerity of its feeling on these subjects by decisive action. But the wretched faction originated by BROWN not only has no proof of sincerity to give, but has given the most convincing evidence of cowardice and duplicity. Is it by this faction that the Republican Party can be surrendered into the hands of its enemies? Is it for men like this vain-glorious speechmaker that the nation is ready to exchange the representative men of the Republican Party?

Mr. BROWN will find, when it comes to the test, that it is one thing to sell a great national party, but an entirely different thing to deliver it. Adventitious circumstances enabled him to succeed in his first venture, but when he congratulates himself that he is able to betray the Republican Party of the whole United States for a price, he will find that he is mistaken. The people are not ready, at this critical juncture to give up the Republican Party, or the honest and capable Administration which has honorably and faithfully represented that party. The work which Republicans commenced, they desire that Republicans shall complete. They perceive that, against a most unscrupulous and obstinate opposition, the Republican Party has brought freedom, equality, and peace to the lately rebellious States. They see those who have persistently resisted this consummation, organized under the lead of a brace of renegade Republicans to make one last desperate effort; and they are determined that it shall fail. Mr. BROWN declares that he is willing to "go to the last ditch" with Mr. GREELEY. It is plain, from all indications, that the Republican Party, which he persuades himself is dead, is ready to give him the opportunity.

The Judiciary Fight.

Mr. GREELEY'S organ has the blindness to repeat its statement that the TIMES never attacked the corrupt Judges until it led the way! In ascertaining the truth in regard to this matter, we are furnished by the *Tribune* itself with the exact date at which its own labors began. That paper says: "The *Tribune* published its charges of malfeasance against these Judges *as early* as Nov. 15, 1871." It only remains to inquire whether any similar work had been done by the TIMES previous to Nov. 15, 1871; if so, what was the nature of that work, and what was the degree of its effectiveness.

On these points the testimony is abundant. It consists in the contents of our own columns, and the confessions and allegations of Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, the most conspicuous and audacious of the Ring Judges. Our columns show that in the year 1868, three years before the *Tribune* professes to have entered the fight, our editorials on the Erie suits made it perfectly plain to the public that the Judiciary of this City were in part corrupt, and that the corruption of these Judges was a part of the corruption of the Democratic Ring, which, at that time, was stretching out its hands to lay hold of every Department of our State and City Government—just as now, by aid of the *Tribune*, it is seeking to lay hold on the powers of the National Government.

Will the *Tribune* pretend that an exposure of this kind was of no effect? That view of the case was not shared by Judge BARNARD himself.

In a charge to the Grand Jury made in November, 1868, he confessed that the assaults of the TIMES had "impaired his usefulness," or, in other words, had caused him to feel his hold loosening on the powers he had abused. He declared that he must stop "this thing," and he charged the Grand Jury to bring in an indictment against the editor of this paper.

The record shows that neither the threat nor its execution sufficed to protect Judge BARNARD from the continued exposures of this paper. On the morning after the Judge charged the jury to indict the editor of the TIMES, the jury was urged to comply with the charge. It did so, and on the 26th of November, 1868, the fact of the indictment was announced. The same day the paper offered to substantiate its charges against the Judge. It said:

> "*We shall undertake to prove to the satisfaction of a jury and the public the substantial truth of everything we have said concerning Judge Barnard's action in the Erie litigation,* and to show also that we have said it from no motives of private malice or resentment, but in what we regard as the public interest, and with the sole object of promoting the public good. *We assumed this responsibility when we made the statements of which Judge Barnard complains; and we stand ready to meet it.* * * *
>
> In anything we have said of Judge BARNARD we are not conscious of having violated any of these restrictions, (on the true liberty of the Press.) We believe it is true, and we know it has been dictated by no improper motive. *We stand by the whole of it, and are ready to maintain its truth and its justice in any Court and before any tribunal.*
>
> We presume it will devolve upon the District-Attorney to prosecute this indictment, if one has been found. We hope he will do so without delay, and not let the labors of the pending election interfere in any way with the faithful discharge of his duty."

Had this challenge been accepted, BARNARD would before now have been driven from the Bench. While it was yet uncertain what his course would be, the paper continued with the utmost explicitness its exposure of both BARNARD and CARDOZO, and especially of their infamous course in the Erie cases. The indictment for libel never was prosecuted. The Ring resorted to other and worse measures to silence the paper without success, and on the other hand the paper turned its attention to enlisting the Bar in the struggle to overthrow the corrupt Judges. Of the nature, extent, and effect of its efforts in this direction we shall speak on another occasion. Enough has been said today to show the utter falsity of the *Tribune's* allegation that this paper only entered the contest with judicial corruption when it was seen to be sure of success. We began that contest years before the time assigned by the *Tribune* as the date of its own enlistment. We have steadily pursued it as a part of our general campaign against corruption, of which last year's fight against Tammany was another part. The closing operations of that war will include the exposure and defeat of the allied forces of GREELEY and Tammany in the Presidential field. Before November is over, we shall convince the Greeley organ that the new Ring is as powerless as the old one against the sense and virtue of the people and a really independent Press.

New Lights on City Reform.

The New-York *Herald* made the remarkable announcement yesterday that "the next Mayor of New-York should be a man with enterprise, spirit, boldness and honesty enough to foster all works of public improvement, regardless of their *legitimate* cost."

The *Herald* is of course quite at liberty to sketch its ideal Mayor, and considering that it has, hitherto, found A. OAKEY HALL a perfectly satisfactory Chief Magistrate for the City, it is hardly to be wondered at if it demands in his successor the same noble scorn of getting a dollar's worth of work for every dollar of expenditure. On its own principles the *Herald's* requisites for the Mayoralty are precisely what might have been expected from such a source, save that it is difficult to see what use there was for mentioning the qualification of ever so little honesty in this connection at all. But the journal which knows so much about the sources of the Nile and so little about the affairs of New-York, has another valuable suggestion to offer to the tax-payers of the City. There is an urgent necessity, it appears, for driving out "parsimony and false economy from the administration of our affairs." This is truly remarkable. The result of all the inquiries which we have made into this matter has been to convince us, that the expenses of the City and County Government are, this year, two millions in excess of what they ought to be. We are paying over sixteen millions and a quarter for the working expenses of the various Departments of our local Government. Let us have a clean sweep of the remnants of Tammany rule left us by the last Legislature, and we should certainly expect to see a Reform Administration carry on our City and County business for fourteen millions a year.

It is, therefore, not very easy to imagine in what Department the *Herald* has discovered "parsimony and false economy." It would be quite a refreshing change to have some well-authenticated samples produced of this kind of thing. Though the *Herald* suppressed our proofs against those whom it now calls "the rogues who misappropriate and steal the public moneys," we shall assuredly give due prominence to its narrative of certain "niggardly" transactions, darkly alluded to, when it is published. We feel sure that the *Herald* is altogether too "independent" to regard the cutting down of its own little bill for advertising as the product of "a niggardly desire to appear (*sic*) to save a few dollars." Perhaps, however, one of the public works which require to be fostered "regardless of their legitimate cost," is a return to the system of profuse advertising, under which the *Herald* and *Telegram* got $132,000 of public money in some two years and a half. With due respect to the ideal Mayor, whose leading traits have been so satisfactorily sketched, we submit that the tax-payers have had quite enough of this style of public administration. It is, perhaps, as well that the *Herald* has, thus early, intimated the nature of its preferences. Nobody ever suspected it of having much regard for public honesty. Its declaration of yesterday involves the seasonable reminder that its sympathies on this point, remain unchanged.

The Perils of the Sea-side.

Every year the visitors at our various seaside resorts are shocked by one or more drowning casualties. Already this year the sad catalogue has begun with the very sad occurrence which resulted in the death of Mr. POST. Before the end of the season, it is to be feared, the list will be painfully augmented. In view of this, it behooves the proprietors of sea-side hotels to omit no possible precautions to guard against this ever present danger. Death, at any time, is painful, but death in the pursuit of pleasure, and in sight of agonized but helpless friends, is peculiarly shocking. One such accident is enough to shroud a place in gloom for the remainder of the season, and if the hotel keepers have no other motive to impel them to it, self-interest should urge that no foresight or care be omitted which can prevent the occurrence of such dreadful accidents.

At most of the sea-side watering places precautions of some such kind as we suggest are, we believe, in use. But these seldom go far enough. A rope provided for the benefit of timid bathers or inexperienced swimmers, as a rule, comprises the extent of these safeguards. These, however, are the very classes least liable to the danger sought to be averted. It is, on the contrary, the bold and skilfull swimmer, like Mr. POST, who, by venturing too far, or from excessive exertion, fall victims to the dreaded undertow and are swept helplessly and hopelessly to sea. In every case while bathing is going on boats should be stationed off shore provided with ropes, life-buoys and other appliances for saving life, and manned by strong and expert swimmers. Perhaps something too might be devised in the way of a net, to let down and so catch a body sweeping out in the under-tow. The hours of bathing, moreover, should be carefully regulated, and none permitted to enter the water except at the prescribed times. On every dangerous beach there should be an organized patrol of experienced bathing-men, whose duty it should be to look after the safety of bathers, and to render assistance in case of accident. These persons should be conversant with the approved methods of treatment for the resuscitation of persons drowned, and short rules to the same effect might be posted up in the bath-houses. The more general use of the bath-machines common abroad would go some way to lessen the risk.

By systematic efforts like these, and by the exercise of ordinary prudence on the part of bathers, the danger could be greatly lessened if not entirely averted. In Europe such safeguards would be provided by public authority. Here it is not too much to ask them of the hotel-keepers, who thrive on the attractions of the sea, and who surely owe it to their patrons to diminish as far as possible its perils.

Chemical Works and Vegetation.

A number of experiments have lately been tried at and near Manchester, in England, with a view to determine the effect of gases, and other emanations, from chemical works upon contiguous vegetation. The result has been to show that such gases are decidedly unfavorable to trees and shrubs, corroding and blighting them in a destructive manner, and it can hardly be doubted that the same causes must be more or less prejudicial to human health. This being the case, legislation should surely intervene, especially in densely peopled neighborhoods, to protect the common good; for, whatever the difficulties, and we doubt not there will be many, attending the consumption of the vapors and smokes of chemical works on the spot where they are evolved, exemption from those difficulties ought not to be enjoyed at the cost of a whole community.

It is worth while to name some of the manufactures the ill effects from which are reported as clearly proved. In this catalogue are enumerated, then, works where sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, is made from iron pyrites, soda-ash from sulphate of soda, tar and naphtha distilleries, copper-works where the ore is roasted with salt so as to oxydise the sulphur and arsenic in the copper, wire-works where hot wire is passed, to clean it, through muriatic acid prior to being galvanized, and generally the manufacture or use of the muriatic and sulphuric acids. So far, the investigation has been substantially limited to these branches, but it is thought that similar results will be traced to numerous other chemical operations that are conducted on any considerable scale, and the opinion of the Investigating Committee, which consists of men of conceded ability and public spirit is strongly expressed as regards the necessity of action on the part of Government to protect vegetation and the health of the people from this insidious and rapidly-spreading source of danger.

Manufactories naturally tend to increase amid dense populations, and hence the possible evils attending their establishment should be most carefully watched and measured. Among other cautions derivable from the Manchester report, is that of discouraging manufactories in the neighborhood of public parks—the finer sorts of trees and shrubs being peculiarly sensitive to the gaseous poisons. Works using chemicals should, in general, be excluded from great towns, and spots where many people are gathered close together. Of course there is a manifest difficulty and may even be serious hardship here; for, if a factory is set up in a wilderness, the population is likely, before very long, to thicken near it. Perhaps, however, since smoke can be consumed, like the drink some dealers are licensed to sell "on the premises," the noxious gases may be likewise provided for, and there is room for profitable patents here, which would have the further recommendation of being steadily operative for the health of society.

A Failing Pastime.

XERXES offered a fabulous reward for the discovery of a new pleasure, but the genius of Persian invention was not great enough to gratify him. Nowadays he would hardly have asked in vain. A dozen years ago society found itself in a like predicament, tired of its old playthings and languishing for new. Straightway some beneficent unknown produced croquet. The new game hit the public whim, and became the rage at once. In England and America, where everything in the shape of out-door sports is greeted with enthusiasm, the young people seemed to have gone suddenly mad on the subject. Nothing was talked of but croquet, and life appeared to have resolved itself with these enthusiasts into the problem of driving a ball through a number of hoops with a mallet. Nor was the interest confined to the younger portion of the community. Grave reviews discussed the origin of the game and debated on its laws. Philologists fought as only philologists can fight, over the derivation of its name. Clergymen denounced it from the pulpit, while other clergymen did not scruple to play it in the field. It had its code of regulations, its hundreds of clubs, and for a time bade fair to eclipse both base-ball and cricket.

But games, like dogs, have their day, and the day of this one appears to have come. The fickle public has wearied again of its toy, and demands another. We are assured by those indisputable authorities that regulate the most momentous destinies of the gay world, deciding with a word the fate of a mode or the grade of a milliner, that croquet has ceased to be the fashion. Of course, no one with the slightest pretension to style can any longer play it. Yet still we cannot see it pass at once into oblivion without regret, and we venture the heretical hope that still in out-of-the-way places, secure from the awful regards of the *haute volée*, in quiet country villages or retired nooks upon the sea-shore, the despised pastime may continue to yield unfashionable enjoyment. Croquet, as a social sport, has too many recommendations to be lightly discarded. In the first place it brings people into the open air, and that of itself is a merit. Again, it affords a moderate amount of physical exercise and a good training for the eye, with just enough mental occupation to make it interesting without being exacting. But its chief merit, and this no slight one, is that it is a game in which both sexes can participate with equal zeal and enjoyment. The out-door sports of men are for the most part selfish and unsocial, such as women cannot or care not to share. But croquet is to field sports what dancing is to in-door pastimes, and a community of interest should preserve it, one would think, from its impending dissolution.

There are no such things in life as trifles, was a wise man's saying, and even croquet may be talked of and written of seriously. Whatever contributes in any degree to human health and enjoyment is assuredly no trifle. And any device which lures our fair countrywomen to seek those best tonics of air and sunlight which they need, is, on the contrary, of the utmost usefulness and importance. Mankind decrees honors to him who invents a mere murderous instrument of slaughter. Why should we hold in less esteem the talents which lighten our tedium and add to the resources of innocent enjoyment. It is surely more laudable to kill time than to kill men, and the unknown inventor of croquet may perhaps find a place with MORSE and FRANKLIN and WATTS in some future heaven of invention.

MINOR TOPICS.

There are few prettier tales in the romance of history than that so admirably told by the late Lady DACRE, in *Tales of the Peerage and the Peasantry*, of the way in which WINIFRED, Countess of Nithsdale, contrived to effect the escape of her husband from the Tower of London, where he was confined under sentence of death for participation in the Scotch rebellion against the House of Hanover in 1715. A marriage arising out of a somewhat similar incident recently took place in Paris, at the Madeleine. During the Commune, Viscount DE BREFFY was sent to the lock-up for refusing to join the insurrectionists. Mlle. GUILLOT, who was acquainted with the Viscount's mother, determined to rescue him, and went to the lock-up. She was granted an interview, and so disguised him in a workman's suit, which she had concealed about her, that he passed out unnoticed, while Mlle. GUILLOT was talking to the sentinel about a *cantinière's* place. The marriage of the Viscount and his rescuer was the right consummation of such an episode. The most orthodox three-volume novel couldn't have brought matters to a better conclusion.

A rather unpleasant incident marked the closing night of the Seventh's stay at Saratoga. A fête was then given, to which passes seem to have been issued with less discrimination than usually characterizes such affairs with that regiment. During the evening a blanket was reported stolen, and suspicion fell upon the hackmen. The consequence was that, at the close of the festivities, every carriage was stopped at the guard-house, and ladies were put to the ignominy and inconvenience of descending, while their vehicle was searched. This proceeding was hardly in accord with the reputation of the Seventh either as *preux chevaliers* or as good soldiers. The hacks could quite as well have been searched before leaving the encampment and before taking up their loads, and with ordinary vigilance it seems impossible that such a theft could have been committed. It is to be regretted that even so faint a shadow of annoyance should have clouded the close of so pleasant a visit.

It would seem as if we were never to hear the end of the "poultice" pavement swindle, which the *World* so persistently charged Mayor HALL with having participated in. The injury done to the furniture of the residents of Fifth-avenue while the filthy stuff remained upon that thoroughfare, will not soon be forgotten by the sufferers. In order to get rid of what was not blown through the windows of the houses, the "Ring" had it carted off to side streets, where the inhabitants were glad of almost any change from the ugly old cobble-stones. Since that time few complaints have been made public. The "poultice" helped to produce an even surface, and looked quite well until it began to break up, as on Fifth-avenue, and to float upon the winds, leaving holes for the reception of decayed vegetable matter, that defy the most industrious efforts of the scavengers to clean out. In Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, much dissatisfaction has been occasioned by a nuisance of this kind. In fact there is no excuse, whatever, for allowing such an abominable nuisance to continue any longer to defile our streets.

On the occasion of a lady, named Atkins, an American, passing a brilliant examination at Zurich, a few weeks ago, the rector of the Medical College offered some advice to ladies who contemplate following our countrywoman's example. The learned gentleman's admonitions are understood to have had special reference to the fact, which has lately come to light, that there is a tendency on the part of women of very light character to attend medical and surgical lectures, not from any thirst of knowledge, but to gratify objectionable and morbid cravings. It is, of course, most essential that this evil should be guarded against.

There has been a little *émeute* in the old original Rome, "all along of" an obnoxious editor, of just that kind which one is prepared to read of as occurring at one of those namesakes of the Eternal City which seem always cropping up when one is traveling over the Western prairies. *La Frustra* is a diminutive organ whose virulent abuse of Roman liberals has recently procured for its editors the Papal blessing and a more substantial recognition, but five or six young men, furious at its abuse of them and theirs, visited the editorial rooms the other night, and not being able to find their usual occupants, who were reported to be in safe keeping at the Vatican, proceeded on the same sort of improving tour of the premises as the first Mrs. Holbrook lately made of her former husband's house at New-Orleans.

By his recent letter, avowing his adhesion to the cause of his nephew, ALFONSO, son of ISABELLA, the Duke DE MONTPENSIER puts himself in an awkward position with King AMADEUS. It is true that H. R. H. delicately puts his adhesion in the subjunctive mood: "If Spain should again be called on to dispose of her destinies," but there is, of course, little doubt that his statement implies that he will avail himself of any means short of open revolt to compass the return of his wife's family to the throne. It is concluded that a marriage is contemplated between ALFONSO and his cousin, the Duke's daughter. If the members of any family need a healthy infusion of fresh and vigorous blood, and ought not to marry their first cousins, surely they are the members of the House of BOURBON. It would take two generations, at least, to purge the blood imported into the house by CHRISTINA alone.

OBITUARY.

Charles Havens Hunt.

The decease of Charles Havens Hunt, Esq., of the Bar of this City, calls for more than a passing notice. Born in the interior of this State, and educated for the law, he commenced its practice in this City about twenty-five years ago. His superior learning, industry and talents soon won for him an increasing and enviable reputation, as well as the esteem and admiration of the leading members of the profession. In his career he has been associated with the late Surrogate Bradford, John Van Buren, Esq., and others. While Mr. Sedgewick was the United States District-Attorney Mr. Hunt was his assistant, and, on account of the illness, and subsequent death of the former, most of the labors and responsibilities of the office fell to the share of Mr. Hunt.

Notwithstanding the pressure of professional duties, he found time for literary pursuits, preparing, at the request of the publishers, several articles for *Appleton's American Encyclopedia*. He was the author of a biography of Edward Livingston, a work which appeared in 1864, and met with the approbation of the public. The work is esteemed as a model American biography, and as its author Mr. Hunt is best known to the world. He had also made some progress toward preparing a biography of Martin Van Buren, whose papers had for that purpose been placed in his hands. But his intervals of leisure from his arduous professional duties had been for several years too much broken in upon by his failing health to hope for an early completion of the undertaking.

As an officer of the Association of the Bar of this City Mr. Hunt's advice and labors in procuring evidence of the corruption of the Judges were effective and important.

Honored and admired by a large circle of attached friends, his life was all too short for their hopes.

Exhaustion, caused by the heat of the weather, was the immediate cause of his death, which took place at Cornwall, on the Hudson, on Sunday, the 7th instant, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

FRANCE.

The New Franco-German Treaty—M. Thiers' Policy—Financial Embarrassments—The Executive Tactics—The Success of the Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 1, 1872.

The new treaty with Germany for the purpose of arranging the payment of the indemnity and the evacuation of the remaining Departments occupied by the Germans, was signed on Saturday, Count Arnim finally agreeing to the terms proposed. Only the day before it had been reported on highest authority that the conditions upon which the German Ambassador was instructed to insist, were really simple and natural in themselves, but complicated with so many questions of detail that there was small hope of an agreement. You will probably know all by the time this letter reaches you, for M. Thiers seems to have determined to act with greater energy in the course he has marked out for himself. On the other hand, the Conservatives are determined to check him, and as their movement is growing stronger from day to day, there is no certainty as to the President's ability to triumph when his opponents are no longer hampered by a fear of embarrassing the Government in its negotiations with the Germans. At this moment there is every prospect of a speedy conflict between the legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and I should not like to predict upon my present data what the result will be.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The very decided defeat of the President upon the financial bill now under discussion has considerably emboldened the majority. I use this word majority as it is used here, having already explained that while there is a majority upon some points there is none at all upon anything approaching a Constitutional question. But with the aid of the Right-Centre, the nearest approach to it is in the Left-Centre, under Gen. Chanzy. It is so near it that we have good reason to believe M. Thiers is desirous of having a few more elections, when, with the aid of a little administrative wire-pulling, he could get moderate men enough elected to give him a fair working majority in this portion of the Chamber. How he will manage to get these elections without weakening the Left-Centre at the same time, remains to be seen; but I believe that some plan has been hit upon, and that at the very first serious conflict a certain portion of the Assembly will be sent back to the country. At any rate, circumstances are forcing M. Thiers to act promptly. A very strong party is forming against him upon the question of free trade, and this is now used as the nucleus of the Conservative party the Duc de Broglie is working so hard to form. At Bordeaux the free-traders swept everything before them. At Marseilles there were but one or two men not strong free-traders, and even in the Assembly that party has suddenly found itself strong enough to make a successful stand upon the question of taxes.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

For once, therefore, M. Thiers has been outgeneraled and out-voted. A deficit of some ten millions in the Budget has to be made up, and I may here call attention to the fact that these deficits are constantly occurring. No sooner has the Assembly filled up one by voting certain taxes, than M. Thiers comes in with another and says, "Now give me my tax upon raw material. It is the only way this deficit can be made up." The problem on Friday may be summed up as follows: given, a President whom one wishes to get rid of in some way and a tax upon raw material one does not wish to vote, what double-barreled combination can be formed which will, at the same time, do away with this tax and with the President who urges it. In a homely way, this shows the thoughts of the majority when called upon to fill the last deficit. With his usual ardor M. Thiers rushed into the tribune again and again to demand his favorite tax, and on Thursday the Chamber replied by refusing it, and by voting a tax upon real-estate mortgages, which will give about half of the sum required. M. Thiers implored the Chamber to reconsider this vote and to give him the tax upon raw material, and as his prayer produced no effect he announced that he should argue the question the next morning, and get an adjournment. Before retiring that night he received a piece of intelligence which altered considerably his views. I should say here that the chairmen of the various committees are elected monthly, and that very day all of the members of the delegation he had sent about their business, except M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier, were elected to these important posts. This showed a very decided feeling of hostility. That evening these chairmen, still indignant at their late treatment, called a meeting, and it was resolved to maintain the vote taken that day even at the sacrifice, if necessary, of M. Thiers. On Friday, when the President was to speak, the Comte Joubert pushed himself into the tribune, and demanded by what right the President of the Republic pretended to speak without having complied with the law in sending a written notice of his intention. This raised a storm, which was only appeased by M. Thiers' rising in his place and saying that he renounced the floor, and should not attempt to argue further on that day. This was an acknowledgment of defeat, and it is the first of a serious nature the President has yet received.

M. THIERS' TACTICS.

The first act under the new decision was to give a hint in the semi-official journals that the time had come for a change in the Constitution of the Chamber. The *Bien Public* does the work like a clumsy bungler, and lacks the *finesse* which one would have expected. It has let the cat out of the bag, as the saying goes, and put the majority into a state of distrust, which will greatly add to its power. Whether true or not, it does not suit them to be told that, being Monarchists, they do not represent the feeling of the country, and hence must give way to men who will sit upon the Left Centre, and they naturally claim to represent their electors as fairly as the Deputies who sit upon other benches do theirs. Secondly, M. Thiers hurried up the negotiations with Count Arnim, and closed at once with him, and M. Rothschild was given authority to go on with the new loan. As for Count Arnim, I believe that he made very few objections, and that he readily agreed to accept the offers made him, for since the authority of M. Thiers is growing weaker from day to day, it is better to sacrifice a little rather than risk having to treat with other parties. Consequently M. Thiers found no trouble in coming to terms promptly. These terms will be presented to the Assembly to-morrow, but, whatever they may be, or however hard they may be, there is little danger of their rejection, unless M. Thiers complicates matters by introducing something which will tend to aid him and to weaken the Chamber. This is feared, even rumored, but I hardly think the President will risk a check, or a discussion upon a point of this nature, at the very moment an enormous loan is to be demanded of the country.

THE SUCCESS OF THE LOAN.

Of the success of the Loan I presume there is no manner of doubt. For some time the general feeling of the country has been to pay the indemnity at once, and have done with it. Time and time again the whole sum has been offered and refused by M. Thiers. Yet, as matters became pressing, M. Rothschild was called upon, his offer accepted under certain conditions, and instructions given him to have everything ready to act at a moment's notice. The great banker has not been idle. It is said that he has secured two thousand millions already, and this is pretty well assured by the fact that brokers and dealers are now selling "short," at from a quarter to half per cent. premium. The other milliard will be reserved for the public, and from the general feeling I do not hesitate to say that it will be taken in forty-eight hours. M. Rothschild has remarked that it would not be a very difficult operation to draw out five or six milliards, if necessary, for, owing to the marvelous prosperity of the Empire during the past ten years, vast economies have been stored by all classes of the people. After the scene in the Chamber on Friday a dispatch was sent to M. Rothschild, then in London, and he arrived here on Saturday, in time to arrange with Count Arnim before the signing of the treaty. Thus we are to have the vast loan put upon the market at once, upon conditions which will be sent you by telegraph, the indemnity is to be paid at once in a lump, and the soil immediately evacuated. And what next? That is more than I can imagine, for the whole matter depends upon chance. At any rate, the crisis is near at hand but the relative force of the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government can only be determined the day the last German soldier has crossed the frontier.

*BY.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

That $200,000 Greeleyite Falsehood Demolished.

Mr. Beck and His Echoes Convicted—Rapid Progress of the Straight Democratic Movement—The North Carolina Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Greeleyites are still hard at work manufacturing outrageous lies about the alleged expenditure of $200,000 from the public funds to affect the election in North Carolina. They are simply preparing the way to explain their forthcoming defeat. Your correspondent has investigated this matter thoroughly, and no one, not even the malignant Mr. Beck, can do the same and tell the whole truth afterward, without revealing the fact that the slander is without foundation. It is a notorious fact, and not better known to any one than to Mr. Beck, for he is a member of Congress and was partly responsible for it, that owing to the failure of Congress to pass the Deficiency bill until late in the session, the month of May, I believe, the operations of the Courts in every section of the country were greatly embarrassed, and in some cases entirely suspended. Many of the Marshals hired money at liberal rates of interest, in order not to impede the course of justice, and reimbursed themselves when the Deficiency bill had passed. This accounts for the fact that the requisitions of the Marshals, both for the last half of the last fiscal year as well as for the current quarter, are so close together. They are all thrown into the last sixty days, instead of being distributed according to the terms of the Courts as usual, and this is not alone in regard to North Carolina, but in regard to the Marshals of all the districts. The expenditures of the Courts for North and South Carolina, as everybody knows, for the past year have been about double their usual amount in consequence of the Kuklux trials, and who will say that the suppression of these infamous outrages by the strong arm of the civil authority has not been cheaply as well as thoroughly achieved? Now at no time within the past year has the Marshal for North Carolina drawn more than $25,000 in any one requisition. Before he can get that money his requisition must be approved by the Attorney-General. Then it must pass the Secretary of the Treasury, which it only can do after an investigation of the state of his account. After he gets it he is required by law to deposit it in a designated national depository, which reports every two weeks the state of his balance to the United States Treasurer. When he checks it out, he must state in his check the precise purpose to which the money is applied. He is required to present regular vouchers for every expenditure, and these vouchers must have the approval of the Judge of the Court. They then pass the Auditor and the Controller, so that it is impossible that any money should be improperly applied in the first instance, without the direct collusion of the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury, or improperly expended in the second instance, without collusion between the Marshal, the Judge, the Auditor, and the Controller. A Marshal may draw money and fail to render his accounts and thus become a defaulter, but this is not yet charged, even in North Carolina, though it is true of one or more Ex-Marshals who are now loud-mouthed for Greeley. The statement that heretofore not more than $5,000 has been checked from the Treasury at one time for the purposes for which Marshals draw is a transparent falsehood, for which there is not even Mr. Beck's warrant. Mr. Beck put it, "until within a few years," and an examination shows that for many years past the requisitions of Marshals have reached $25,000 to $30,000, according to the necessities of the Courts.

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRACY.

The bitter opposition to Greeley among the Democracy, which took shape at Baltimore, is rapidly developing, and the proposition for a Convention at Louisville in September is receiving many endorsements from Democrats in all parts of the country. Col. Blanton Duncan furnishes the following list of gentlemen from whom he has received letters or assurances since the Baltimore Convention that they will join in the movement against Greeley: Judge Robertson, Judge Daniel Colberrywell, James Barbour, Esq., Gen. Henry A. Wise, and John A. Lyons, of Virginia; Congressman Hanks, of Arkansas; Congressman Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky; Col. W. G. Brooks, Capt. Fred. Beall, Col. M. M. Cumming, Gen. W. H. Tyson, W. P. Landrum, Col. J. T. Donald and S. A. Berryhill, Esq., all of Mississippi; Hon. T. W. Horn, of Wisconsin; Hon. Tilton E. Doolittle and Hon. Y. E. Eaton, of Connecticut; Hon. W. C. Gandy, Col. Thomas J. Turner, Chicago; Dr. J. H. Hanly, Joliet, Ill.; B. F. Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Braisted, Freeport, Ill.; Alex. Haldane, Esq., Ogle County, Illinois; F. Stahl, Esq., Galena, Ill.; F. A. Garrington, Houston, Texas, and many others.

PERSONAL.

The President is expected here for a Cabinet meeting on Thursday morning. Secretary Fish will return to-morrow. Secretary Boutwell leaves to-morrow for North Carolina. He will make his first speech on Tuesday afternoon or evening at Greensboro, and on the following day will speak at Charlotte. Then he will probably proceed to Morganton, in the western portion of the State, among the mountains.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Smithsonian report for 1871 is now in the hands of the public printer, but the date of its issue is very uncertain, owing to the immense accumulation of work in the Government Office on the order of Congress and the Departments. The printing of evidence and reports from investigation committees last Winter prevented the usual progress being made with the regular work, and though an astonishing amount is turned off daily, it would be most remarkable if there was not delay in some of the usual publications.

THE UTAH INDIANS.

Mr. John Delano, Chief Clerk in the Interior Department, returned this morning. He left at Salt Lake the remaining members of the Commission, which has gone to meet the Sioux Indians of the North-west, and devoted his attention to business for the Department with the Indians in Utah Territory. He will soon make a report to the Secretary.

SCARCITY OF GREELEY REPUBLICANS.

A gentleman just returned from a trip through Ohio reports that Greeley Republicans are very scarce in that State. He says Greeley has a great many friends in Ohio, but they all say they cannot vote for him as a Democratic candidate. As the leader and candidate of a genuine and not a sham reform movement, there are many who might have voted for him; but they do not see any reform likely to come from Baltimore, and they will not break from their old party ranks simply to join another they have hitherto opposed. The gentleman also reports that the campaign has not actively opened. Republicans were everywhere inquiring after Greeley men, but in many counties not more than one or two among Republicans could be discovered.

THE MAILS.

Among the documents just printed at the Government Printing Office is one of 700 pages of abstracts of offers for carrying the mails. It is noteworthy that in many cases the bids were four or five times in excess of the amounts which the service accepted.

THE NEW LOAN.

The interview of Jay Cooke & Co. with Secretary Boutwell, yesterday, in relation to the new loan, had no definite result further than this, that the Secretary will not at present attempt to put any more of it on the European market, but await more favorable circumstances.

MR. BOUTWELL GOING SOUTH.

Secretary Boutwell, who will leave Washington to-morrow morning for North Carolina, has already prepared the speeches which he intends to deliver in that State.

Balloon Ascension—An Aeronaut and a Journalist at Sea in a Basket.

BOSTON, July 14.—The balloon ascension which was made on Saturday in this city, was a complete success. The occupants of the basket were Prof. King and Mr. L. L. Holden, an attaché of the Boston *Journal*. The ascension continued, but very slowly, for twenty minutes, during which time the balloon was in sight of the Common, when it finally disappeared. Its rate of speed was not over fifteen miles per hour. About two miles north-west of South Scituate a descent was made in the open field, where the excursionists remained for some ten minutes and unloaded their baggage. They then went up again and went out to sea, and came down about two miles from Marshfield where they were taken in tow by a yacht and landed on the shore. They arrived in the City this afternoon in good condition.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Freight-Train in a Wash-Out—The Engineer and Fireman Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—A heavy rainstorm washed away the embankment of the Mobile and New-Orleans Railroad yesterday morning, near East Rascagoula. The engine and twenty cars of a freight-train were wrecked, and the engineer, A. Carl, of Michigan, and the brakeman, John Cronan, of New-York, were killed.

Wreck of a Milk Train—Several Persons Injured.

DOYLETON, Penn., July 11.—The morning train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, shortly after leaving this place, this morning, ran over a cow, throwing the engine and two milk cars off the track, down an embankment nearly thirty feet deep. The fireman was seriously injured; and the engineer, the milk agent, the baggage-master, and one or two other persons on the cars were somewhat injured.

INHUMAN CRUELTY.

Report of the Grand Jury on the St. Louis House of Refuge—Brutal Treatment of the Boys.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—The Grand Jury have made a report in regard to affairs in the House of Refuge, in which they say they have discovered that great cruelties have been sometimes practiced upon the inmates. They cite three cases where young boys have been terribly whipped, and one case where pieces of flesh have actually been cut out of the boy's back by the lash. The boys have also been placed in a dark dungeon for trivial offenses, and kept there forty-eight hours without food or drink. The report says the House of Refuge, as now conducted, is a deep and damning disgrace, and urges the Court to effect a change in its management if possible. Mr. F. S. W. Gleason, who has been Superintendent of the institution twenty years, will publish a card to-morrow, pronouncing the statement of the Grand Jury exaggerations, and asking a suspension of public opinion until the next meeting of the Board of Management.

MAINE.

Rally of the Republicans in Bangor—Norombega Hall Crowded.

BANGOR, Me., July 14.—The Republicans held the first meeting of the campaign at Norombega Hall last evening. The hall was crowded. Speeches were made by Senators Hamlin and Chandler, and Hons. John A. Peters and Lewis Barker.

The Expedition of the Steamer Fannie—Gen. Ryan Denies the Spanish Stories.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 14.—Gen. Ryan arrived this afternoon, on the schooner Express, from Nassau. He denies the truth of the Spanish statement of the capture of the Fannie's troops, and says no cannon were landed.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hartford and Buffalo both want public baths.

Bath, Me., boasts of activity in shipbuilding this season.

Maine farmers confidently look forward to an abundant harvest.

Country papers are full of accounts of queer freaks of lightning.

Farm help is reported very scarce in Maine, and wages high. Go East!

St. Louis water bonds to the amount of $750,000 have been sold at 99¾, flat.

The first bale of new Texas cotton was received at Galveston on Saturday.

Thirty men make 180 bushels of toothpicks every day, in one town down-east.

Lewis Leary was drowned, on Saturday night, at South Boston, while bathing.

Yesterday was one of the hottest of the season in Chicago, the thermometer being 98° in the shade.

The reception of the French Garde Républicaine Band at Chicago, last evening, was a decided success.

The bank exchanges at the Boston Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday, were $57,527,000. Balances, $6,425,400.

A Frenchman named Brock, employed on the new city water-works, Concord, N. H., was drowned, yesterday afternoon, while bathing.

Mrs. Henry Duchine, aged twenty-one, was fatally burned by the bursting of a kerosene lamp, Saturday night, in Lowell, Mass.

A lime-stone block, forty feet long, fourteen wide and ten thick, and weighing 500 tons, was split out in a Vermont quarry a day or two ago.

Frank G. Garland, proprietor of the Dennison House, St. Louis, cut his throat yesterday in a fit of delirium tremens. He will probably die.

A black-walnut case is to be placed in the rotunda of the State House of Maine, at Augusta, to hold the tattered battle-flags of the State.

A case of abortion, resulting in death, came to light in Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday. A Pawtucket, R. I., physician is said to be implicated.

Bishop J. T. Peck, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been dangerously ill, caused by a carbuncle on the back of his neck, but was somewhat better yesterday afternoon.

R. K. Wallace and John Mead, young men, were drowned in the Chemung River at Jenkins' dam, some two miles below Elmira, while bathing yesterday morning.

William T. Mattison in a state of somnambulation, fell from a second-story window in Elmira yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children.

The yacht Firefly arrived at Bangor, Me., yesterday, from Mount Desert, having on board Senators Hamlin and Chandler, Speaker Blaine, Representative Peters and others.

A party of Spiritualists are digging all over Peoria after hidden treasure. Their supernatural guide has lost the trail of the gold several times, but they are in nowise discouraged.

The attempt of the citizens of Denver to illuminate Pike's Peak on the night of the Fourth was a sad failure. A half dozen rockets and the fizzling of a Roman candle made up the "blaze of glory."

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that it is rumored there that D. H. McAdam, the reputed author of a *Life of Horace Greeley*, by L. U. Reavis, is writing a *Life of B. Gratz Brown*, by somebody else.

Yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, Thomas Foley, a stevadore, shot Thos. Corrigan, a laborer, inflicting a dangerous wound. Both men were on the most intimate terms. Foley was arrested.

Sergt. Robert E. Carr shot and instantly killed Thermann Jordan, at Fort Pulaski, on Sunday night. Both belonged to the Sixth United States Artillery. Carr was arrested and lodged in jail.

Some unknown fiend outraged the person of a little girl five years of age, Friday night, and then put her in a freight-car on the Iron Mountain Railroad. She was found on Saturday at St. Louis in a shocking condition.

The burial of Joseph H. Scranton, who died in Baden-Baden, Germany, June 6, took place at Scranton, Penn., on Saturday. Business was entirely suspended in the city during the afternoon, and the whole population attended.

Mr. George W. Curtis is said to have accepted the invitation to deliver the address, and Dr. O. W. Holmes has been asked to read a poem, on the occasion of the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 24. Pittsfield is the former residence of Dr. Holmes.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., Thursday, a brother of the man Dorman who committed suicide immediately after hearing of the lynching of the Mercer County desperadoes, cut his throat with a razor after returning home from his brother's funeral. He severed the jugular vein, and died in a few minutes. The self-murder of these two brothers is attributed to their having been in some mysterious manner implicated in the foul treatment of the murdered girl.

Terrible Scene in a Cincinnati Street—A Woman in Flames.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 13.

At about 7½ o'clock last evening, on Bremen-street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, while people (as usual these hot days) were sitting at their front doors or standing around in groups, they were suddenly startled in a terrible manner by the rush, from No. 105, of a fiery apparition that sped up the street toward Fifteenth-street, with unremitting shrieks of fear and horrible suffering. The apparition was a large, fleshy woman, whose garments were already completely caught up in the flames that enveloped her and were shooting above her head as she ran. Women and children, and even men, sprang from her path as she rushed along, until she reached Fifteenth-street, when two or three men caught her and threw her into the gutter, while another brought water and dashed it upon her until the flames, that had now about exhausted their fuel of cotton and woolen, were extinguished. Only a few fragments of clothes about the sufferer's body remained. Her lower limbs, up to her hips, were charred, and so were her arms; the skin was hanging from her in shreds, and great patches of flesh were hideously raw. She was a terrible spectacle to look upon. She was taken first to a saloon close by, and then to her home at No. 105. She was found to be Mrs. Clara Sommerhelder, wife of A. Sommerhelder. She has kept an employment agency there, and is quite well known. It was ascertained that she had come home under the influence of too much beer, and that while lighting a lamp, in a careless and reckless way, she had dropped a burning match into a vessel of coal-oil. The flames were immediately communicated to her person, and almost instantly she was a mass of fire.

THE INDIANS IN CHURCH.

The Apaches and Gen. Howard at the Reformed Church—They Express Their Desire for Teachers and Schools.

A large congregation assembled at the Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, last evening, consequent on the announcement that Gen. O. O. Howard would introduce there the Chiefs and representatives of the Sierra Blanco and Purial Apaches. The exercises commenced with prayer and singing, after which Rev. Dr. Ferris delivered an address. In the course of his remarks, after giving a brief description of the duties of Indian agents and others whose duty it is to look after the several tribes, he said that, under the old Administrations the agents were appointed by politicians, whose term of office expired with the Administration, and as a consequence they used their time mainly to make money out of their position, and were guilty of most disreputable practices. The present Administration happily has accomplished a great change. A Board of Indian Commissioners has been established who have the general management of Indian affairs, and the present agents were appointed by religious denominations, the result of which is that not only are the bodily wants of the poor tribes cared for, but their spiritual welfare is also attended to. Indian wars have cost our Government $500,000,000, and it is probable that the amicable arrangements which Gen. Howard has succeeded in establishing between the Apaches and the white men have saved this country at least $10,000,000.

Gen. Howard then introduced Santos, who represents 1,200 Apaches. Through his interpreter he said: "I am very much pleased with my visit here. I am glad to have seen the President of the United States, and I am very much gratified to be here to-night. My people are very poor, and I came here to see what the white men would do for us. I desire very much that my people have schools, that their children may be educated and become more civilized, and I hope you will send us teachers. I think it must have been God who sent Gen. Howard out to us, and I only wish he had come years before. My tribe has one little school-room, and a good teacher instructs fifty of our children there every day. I hope God will put it into your hearts to send us more teachers."

Ascension, the Chief of another tribe, was next introduced. He said: "I want to say the same as Santos; all that my tribe wants is peace-churches and schools, like you have here."

Gen. Howard then introduced ten representatives of an Apache tribe, a number of whose followers were murdered at the "Camp Grant massacre." The father-in-law of the Chief of this tribe related to the interpreter the whole history of the bloody affray, and in conclusion said: "We want to be at peace with everybody. We had twenty-seven of our children stolen. Gen. Howard got six of them back for us, but the Mexicans have still twenty-one of them. Gen. Grant, the Great Father, says he will try and get them all back, and then we shall be happy." Anlontano, Miguel, Pedro, Ess Salhesele and Charles Arathan were also introduced.

Gen. Howard, in conclusion, briefly described the homes of these tribes and their habits, and gave a most interesting description of the difficulties he has had to encounter in trading with them. He also exhorted all those who could, to do as much as lay in their power to send the Gospel to these poor Indians.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements of the Day.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner is to sing this evening at the Academy of Music. At Wallack's "The Long Strike" is to be reproduced. The Vokes will to-night effect their reappearance at the Union-square Theatre. Mlle. Geraldine is to perform a new and startling feat at the Olympic. And at Wood's "Notre Dame," a fresh drama, will be made known to the public.

Personal.

Mr. Chas. E. Perry, our Consul at Aspinwall, sails today to resume his post after a short leave of absence. He has been made thoroughly acquainted with the views of the Department of State in the matter of the Edgar Stewart, seized by Commander Davis, of the Wyoming, in the Port of Aspinwall, and is intrusted with authority to withdraw the guard and clear the vessel, if she is still there on his return. Mr. Perry's position at Aspinwall is a delicate and important one, owing to the fact that the United States of Columbia have acknowledged the belligerency of the Cubans, while Spain does not recognize the Government of Columbia itself. The duty of protecting American vessels without involving differences with these two Governments is a puzzling one, and requires sound judgment, tact and firmness, as was shown in the case of the Virginius. Mr. Perry's decided and prompt action in this affair has met with the hearty approval of the Government.

Affrays in the City.

During a fight at the corner of West Washington-place and Sixth-avenue early yesterday morning, Catharine Behan, of No. 123 West Tenth-street, struck Michael Behan, of No. 124 Elizabeth-street, over the head with a pitcher, and wounded him dangerously.

During a picnic festival at Funk's Union Park on Saturday night, Wm. Bradley, a car-driver, acted in a very disorderly manner. Henry McGonigal, of No. 998 Second-avenue, one of the floor committee of the picnic, remonstrated, when Bradley stabbed him in the head, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested and held at Yorkville Police Court.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, George Wilson was held for trial for kicking Mary A. Williams, of No. 113 Frankfort-street, in the face.

A case of mayhem occurred at the corner of Washington and Watts streets yesterday morning, during a fight James Carroll bit off the nose of James McCabe, of No. 94 Watts-street. Carroll was badly cut above the head. He was held at the Tombs yesterday.

The fighting qualities of two bull-dogs occasioned a dispute between James Clowman, of No. 330 East Thirty-eighth-street, and James Fenley, of Forty-first-street, near Park-avenue, early yesterday morning in the liquor saloon of Michael Fay, at Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, during which Fenley stabbed Clowman in the leg, making a severe wound.

Rescuing aP, risoner—A Rough Shot by an Officer.

While Officer Farrell, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was en route to the Station-house with a prisoner last night, he was surrounded by a crowd of rowdies at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and First-avenue and his prisoner rescued. The roughs began beating him with his club when Farrell drew a revolver and shot the chief of the rowdies, Robert Palmer of No. 340 East Thirty-sixth-street, through the hand. Palmer was locked up in the Thirty-fifth-street Station.

A Man Kills His Brother in a Quarrel About Cattle.

From the Waupaca (Wis.) Republican, July 9.

The town of Belmont, Portage County, was the scene last Sunday of one of the most horrible murders that have come to our knowledge for many a day. Two brothers, named Thomas and Richard Dolling, living neighbors to each other, had had difficulty about some cattle belonging to Thomas, which had broken into Richard's fields several times. Last Sunday Richard went to his fields and found his brother's cattle in his crops. He had a gun with him, and started for Thomas' house, it is thought, with the intention of killing him. He met Thomas on the road. Hot words followed, and Thomas threatened to thrash Richard, and started toward him with a club in his hand, when Richard drew up his gun and fired, killing him instantly. It is reported that a young man came along the road soon after and found Thomas lying dead in the road and Richard standing near by. Richard remarked that he "wasn't a bit sorry" for what he had done. He went to Stevens Point on Monday and delivered himself up to the authorities.

The Earthquake on Monday Felt in Missouri.

From the Chillicothe (Mo.) Tribune, July 11.

If anybody has been disposed to question the ability of North Missouri to get up things on a large scale, such doubting must now be laid aside; for on Monday night, about 10½ o'clock, we had an earthquake. Some persons had noticed a slight shock about 8½ or 9 o'clock. It was so slight, however, as to be barely preceptible to those who were quietly sitting or lying down, But the shock at 10½ was a distinct strong-handed, surging one, accompanied by the usual hoarse, rumbling sound of an earthquake. The duration of the shock was very short. Some say that there were two shocks at very short intervals, with a tremor intervening. We are informed by some of the older residents here that this is not the first time that earthquakes have visited Missouri. At least three or four have been felt here before.

BERLIN AND ROME.

The Federal Council and the Anti-Jesuit Bill—The Executive Provisions—Obligatory Civil Marriage—The Numbers Affected—The Action of the Jesuits—A Papal Allocution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

The Federal Council of Germany has not resisted the pressure put upon it by public opinion. With only one dissentient voice, it has accorded its sanction to the proscriptive bill passed by Parliament against the Jesuits. Bavaria and Saxony, though Catholic Governments, have followed the example of their usual ally, Wurtemburg, and even Oldenburg has retracted its theoretical objections. The atom of dissent imparted into the Council makes an almost ludicrous effect. When it is told that the objecting power represents exactly the thousandth part of the empire, viz.: the elder princedom of Reux, boasting an area of not five German square miles, and a population of little above forty thousand. That diminutive State considers its independent sovereignty infringed by the new law. It is not likely that Prince Bismarck will oppose the resolutions passed by the two subordinate assemblies. Had he been so disposed, he would probably have made his influence felt in the Federal Council, and thus throw the unpopular responsibility of a refusal upon that body. In point of fact, whatever his views and intentions may be, he has no reason to regard unfavorably the bill which, though pronouncing a bold principle, leaves him practically as much latitude in the application as his own cautious measure. If it is his will to persecute the Jesuits, both bills supply him with powerful means; if he desires to spare them, he can make a dead letter of either.

THE EXECUTIVE PROVISIONS.

The Federal Council has advanced one more step on its Roman crusade. Being intrusted with the devising of a machinery for carrying out the new principle, it has promptly committed that task to its own Judicial Committee, which has presented its report after only three days' consideration. The personal question it has solved in a particularist sense likely to grate upon the public ear, though Parliament left the Council free to exercise its own discretion; still it was not thought that the decision would be otherwise than in favor of the Central power. Several additional clauses are included to effect uniformity of action and to conciliate the offended Unionist mind. Though the executive is left wholly to the State police, it is expected that every individual case shall, in not more than three months, be reported to the Imperial Chancellor, who thus assumes the character of a general supervisor and consulting spirit. The Governments are instructed to compile lists enumerating the orders living under the definition of "kindred to the Jesuit Order" found within their country, the alien members of such orders—whom, of course, they are assumed to have served with notices of expulsion—and the native members whom they shall have felt justified in leaving at large, or to whom they have assigned special districts. In every case is the full name to be added, with personal notes attached. A somewhat cumbrous machine is thus devised to insure a common working of the act by keeping Governments *en rapport* by means of the Chancellor. It deserves special attention that the Committee recommend the Governments to allow the native Jesuits as much latitude as is practicable in the allotment of districts, the choice of which is to be left, to a great extent, to the doomed prisoners themselves.

OBLIGATORY CIVIL MARRIAGE.

I may at the same time remark that the Federal Council has likewise taken into consideration the second anti-clerical measure passed by Parliament, viz., the resolution providing for the introduction of obligatory civil marriage. That bill is, however, condemned to a place among the legislative material for next session, the vote already passed being thus *à priori* quashed. It is significant, however, of the progress which secular opinions are making that the Council should have touched the measure at all, or at least with so great promptness, assigning M. Völch's motion to the consideration of the same Judicial Committee. A second proof of the advance of opinions in favor of civil marriage is furnished by a branch of the ecclesiastical system, viz., the Pastoral Conference of Wurtemburg, a few days ago, assembled at Esslingen, which, though loth to adopt the secular banner, has still declared it to be in its opinion a duty of clergymen to prepare the public mind for the coming change. If even clergymen thus bow to the new idea, its victory can be considered only a matter of time, and not of very long time either.

THE NUMBERS AFFECTED.

To return to the Jesuits. The numbers affected by the new bill in the German Empire has now been ascertained with arithmetical accuracy as amounting to 738, a good deal more than had been first anticipated. The figure has been taken from the authenticated catalogue of the Order itself, printed in Vienna about a year ago. It may be interesting to note that the total contingent of Jesuits, according to that same catalogue, comprises 8,809 members, distributed over twenty-two provinces, the most populous of which is Castilia, boasting 744 members; Germany comes next, with 738; Austro-Hungary has no more than 456. In Germany Jesuits are supposed to be established only in Prussia and in the Bavarian Diocese of Ratisbon. The German province, however, includes the Austrian Diocese of Feldhiver, comprising thirty Jesuits, who ought to be deducted from the above figure, but it is believed that the additions made in Prussia and Ratisbon in the last twelve months amply make up for the difference. The 738 Jesuits, Prof. von Schulte, in his latest work on clerical statistics, treats merely as a staff of officers, commanding an army of no less than eighteen thousand regular priests and eleven thousand other servants of the Church. Even this figure falls short of the full force of the ecclesiastical machine of which the Jesuits pull the wires, for M. von Schulte rightly assumes the scholars of ecclesiastical colleges and seminaries to be more under Jesuit inspiration still than the full-grown priests; and the contingent is by their addition swelled to some fifty thousand of both sexes, unsurpassed in any service of the world in discipline or activity.

MOVES OF THE JESUITS.

An army so numerous as this can hardly be expected to surrender without resistance. It has not indeed the power of material force to oppose, and its agitations proceed too much in silence to be noticed beside the open and boisterous attacks directed against it. It has, however, strategical skill on its side and has not been slow to follow its dictates in the direction indicated in my last. The beautiful establishment at the Lake of Laach, familiar to all visitors of the Rhine, has already changed hands and become ostensibly the property of a private person, though its object and employment remain unchanged. Moreover, Count Hoensroech, possessing extensive estates on the Prussian frontier in the Dutch Province of Limburg, has placed these at the free disposal of Jesuits who may be expelled from Germany. There will not remain isolated instances of the clever shifts of the Jesuit Army. Professor Von Schulte, in his book already quoted, shows the conventual orders in Germany to have applied for official sanction, indispensable for any act of foundation or enlargement—actually not once since 1848, when they first met with a repulse. Still they have increased to a marvelous extent, adding house to house, and numbers to numbers. Though it might be hard to obtain a license for a new monastery, or for a fresh endowment devoted to conventual objects, nothing was easier than for a church already established to accumulate property, or for private persons to administer ostensibly their own fortunes to the benefit of their orders. The Dutch Colony of Jesuits on the Prussian border seems a dangerous settlement for its neighbors, for unless Government surround it with sentries, there will be nothing to prevent the inmates from constantly crossing the frontier and acting practically as if they were in the land itself. A few more such colonies at various other points of the extended frontier line would, to a great extent, make recent legislation worthless. It may, however, be asked if these evasions and artifices are not altogether needless, since the withdrawal of the members from the corporate body or the dissolution of the province seems a far more tempting remedy, and the Pope has it in his power at any time to invest another order with the attributes now possessed by the proscribed brethren.

A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The Pope has had a fresh opportunity of venting his fury against the German Empire, and he has done so in an unequivocal manner. The brief of the 16th inst., addressed to Cardinal Antonelli, has not conciliated people on this side of the Alps, but his address to the German Reading Club at Rome, pronounced on the 29th inst., goes far beyond anything hitherto said against the new power, which, according to the infallible prophecy of the Pope, is like Achilles to perish from a wound inflicted on the heel, though in this case by Divine intervention instead of a mortal staff. The principal passage of the speech is that in which his Holiness identifies Prince Bismarck with the general attack on the Church of Rome, and charges him with heading the movement.

"It is the first Minister of a powerful Government," he said, "who, after his victorious successes on the field of battle, has placed himself at the head of the persecution. I have let him know, (and this shall be no secret, all the world may know it,) that a triumph without moderation cannot endure; that a triumph directed against truth and the Church is sheer madness. Such persecution must inevitably imperil the brilliancy and the permanency of other successes. I have caused it to be called to his mind that the Catholics have to the present moment been loyal to Government; again and again have bishops, priests and eminent laymen explained to me how complete was their appreciation of the benevolence of Government and of the liberty which the Church has been allowed. Government itself has, on the other hand, repeatedly expressed its satisfaction at the conduct of the Catholics. In the face of these official declarations and avowals, how is it imaginable that the Catholics should all of a sudden have changed into people refusing obedience, engaging in dangerous agitations and plotting to subvert the State? These questions I have caused to be put to the Prime Minister; the reply I still await—possibly because there is no reply to truth. Let us raise our eyes to God; stand fast in your faith; let us continue in unity. Who knows if not soon the stone will drop from the height which is destined to crush the heel of the Colossus?" The oration concludes with an application of the old Christian doctrine, that persecution is sent not to destroy, but to purify and strengthen the Church. The Pope could certainly not have been more outspoken, and his prayer against the German Colossus, said to have called forth hopes and rejoicings in France, has provoked general and violent indignation among us. It is the first time that Pio Nono has thus openly avowed his hostility to the Empire. The breach of etiquette is likewise resented, viz., by addressing the remonstrance to the Minister instead of the Sovereign. That Germany does not in response to these affronts care to maintain its diplomatic relations with the Curia on a particularly friendly footing is indicated by the recall of the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron von Derenthall, leaving the office provisionally in charge of a Sublieutenant in the army, M. Stumm, who has hitherto acted as a sort of attaché. After the rebuff on the Hohenlohe affair, and the open hostilities that have since passed between the two Courts, it is not considered likely that M. von Derenthall's place will at all be filled again.

PARIS PICTURES.

The French Metropolis "Out of the Season"—Parisians' Amusements.

Paris (June 28) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

That cold, cheerless part of the year which the Upper Ten have agreed to call the "season" is over; the sun is pouring down upon us its warmest blessings; the trees have put forth their coolest shade, and the population has turned out like one man to take a long and lively "breather." Most of the citizens whose business compels them to reside here from one end of the year to the other, slip out of town occasionally for a day or two; but the Summer, and especially the Sunday, is made so pleasant for them, that on a holiday or *fête* day a great many more provincials come into Paris than Parisians go out. From 5½ to 7 P. M. the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne are thronged with those modest but comfortable equipages known to all the world as Victorias. For a moderate sum the Parisian cockney can take his wife out for a long drive in the delicious alleys of that ever popular wood. If he does not do it early in the day, he cannot resist it in the evening. When the sun has gone down, and Jehu has lit his lamps, the aspect of the innumerable vehicles gliding in one continuous stream from the Boulevard to the Bois reminds one of nothing so much as of a corps d'armée of glow-worms making a triumphant march through the city.

In spite of the heat, which is, at times, several degrees higher on the thermometer than it is possible to bear with resignation, the greater part of the theatres remain open, and are well patronized by an easily-satisfied public. But of all the places of recreation, those which are situated in the Champs Elysées enjoy the greatest popularity. Thither, when the day has darkened to comparative coolness, countless thousands flock. Whole families—or, to suggest a larger unit, whole family parties—adjourn after dinner to the spring-bottomed chairs which line, in double and treble rows, the fashionable side of the joyous rendezvous. Then we have the Concert Besselièvre, better known to the visiting public as the Concert Musard, where the company is select, because it has a taste for high-class music, and because a very strict supervision of the police forbids the entrance to those persons who are unfortunate enough not to combine the necessary qualifications of respectability. On Friday night—the time specially reserved for extraordinary performances—M. Besselièvre charms the ears of his patrons with the most perfect execution of select passages from classic music. You may meet there all those of the Upper Ten who are on duty in Paris. For the ridiculous sum of two francs you may refresh your memory with all the *chefs-d'œuvres*, and mix with diplomats, ministers and princes of finance, just as if you were living under a model Republic. Over the way there is another place much frequented by those who prefer the music of Strauss and the can-can of the Parisienne. That everlastingly popular haunt of the juvenile population—the circus, once of the Empress—opens its doors every night with equal success. The clowns have learned new tricks and put on new skins; the maidens who dash through paper hoops and alight again on the docile steed are more graceful and astonishing than ever. The *bonne-bouche*, however, of our friends from the country is unquestionably the Café Chantant. A wonderful institution is this open-air entertainment. The four little tents pitched in the centre of the thickest groves of trees, shrubs and flowers are surrounded from sunset till midnight with hosts of joyous people bent on giving their full attention to the latest comic song, and joining in the chorus of an old favorite. Entrance free, and consumption of drink compulsory—these are the conditions on which the treat is provided; and although the *consommation* is one-third as dear again as it was two years ago, there seems to be plenty of money left in the old stocking for luxuries of this kind. And yet this is not all—indeed, it would be hard to exhaust the catalogue of the various treasures which are to be met with in these flowery fields of mirth and music. There is also food of a substantial quality for the body to be found in the immediate neighborhood of all this Arcadian revelry. The white tablecloths of Laurent and Ledoyen are there, looking more inviting under the honeysuckle and caterpillars than the gilded balls of the Café Riche or the Maison d'Or.

As if there were not sufficient fun to be extracted from these mines of pleasure, one of the most Parisian spirits that the Republic has brought back, the Duc de la Tremouille, has just reuted from the State the historical Château de Rambouillet, and is preparing to convert it into a gigantic pleasure-garden for his numerous friends and acquaintances, however remote. The *fêtes* which he intends to give are to have all the savor of novelty. The guests are all to wear the characteristic costumes of the province or country to which they belong. Of course they are to be mediæval fashions, for in these degenerate days there is little or no distinguishing dress worn by French or foreign peasants. Lunch will be provided on little tables dotted about on the green, and there are to be sports of every description, and shows in which aristocratic mountebanks are to perform. As the Duke is immensely rich, the proceeds of this enterprise will not increase the funds of the *sou des chaumières*, or relief fund for the peasantry who suffered in the late war. In the evening the castle where Francis I. died will be illuminated *a giorno*, and the park transformed into an enchanted garden by the suspension of Chinese lamps on the trees. Dinners, concerts, balls, and a thousand and one surprises, each more attractive than the others, will fill the spectator with delight.

How long ago, when one thinks of all these festivities, it seems since civil war was raging in and around these walls—since shells were bursting and scattering destruction in every quarter—since the hideous roar of cannon and mitrailleuse was heard day and night for months together! Yet even as I write I hear the steady tramp of a patrol going its rounds, and reminding the strolling wayfarer that Paris is still in a state of siege.

Judge Alphonse Taft of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 13.

The election of Judge Taft, of this city, as one of the trustees of Yale College, was a tribute as deserved as it was high and graceful. In the midst of arduous professional duties Judge Taft has found time to devote to the interests and advancement of education. The Cincinnati University has found no abler friend or more enthusiastic champion than he, and Yale men everywhere know him as a sturdy advocate of progress in everything that relates to their Alma Mater. Of large culture, fine scholarship, and high attainments, Judge Taft has well earned the compliment that has been paid him.

THE PORTE.

The Succession to the Turkish Throne.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Constantinople, on June 20, says: "The question of the succession to the throne still creates much excitement here. Mourad Effendi (son of Abdul Medjid,) who, according to the principle hitherto adopted, would be the rightful heir, is thirty-two years old, and is a prince of considerable ability and learning; he is very popular in the country, and the belief is very general that if he were supplanted by the eldest son of the present Sultan this would be nothing less than a violation of the Koran. It is said that the present Grand Vizier, before obtaining his appointment, promised the Sultana Valide that her grandson, the young Prince Youssouf Izeddin, would be nominated heir to the throne provided he (the Grand Vizier) should remain in office for a period of two years; and this is supposed to be the true explanation of the warmth with which he advocates a change in the succession. His plans, however, meet with so much opposition that there is but little chance of their being realized except by a *coup d'état*; and, indeed, some such consummation seems to be preparing, if one may judge from the incessant removal of high public functionaries from their posts, and the appointment of men entirely devoted to the Grand Vizier as their successors, and especially from the new policy he has inaugurated toward Russia, with whom he is daily becoming more intimate. The part played by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in this intrigue is only too evident, being simply a repetition of the policy of the Empress Catherine toward Poland before the partition of that unfortunate country. So revolutionary a measure as a change in the succession of Turkey was as sure of Russian support as the separatist movement among the Slavonic subjects of the Sultan, or any other means of precipitating the disruption of his empire. Notwithstanding this, the semi-official papers continue to advocate an alliance with Russia, and the influence of the Grand Vizier is undoubtedly increasing."

AN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

Three Murders and an Attempt at Suicide.

From the London Daily Telegraph, July 2.

Bermondsey has been the scene of more than one painful tragedy within the last few weeks, but the climax of horrors was reached early on Sunday morning, when a man named Taylor murdered three persons and then cut his own throat. The victims were a woman who had lived with him, their child, a girl of five years of age, and a boy of thirteen, Taylor's son by his wife. The explanation of the crime appears to be supplied by the familiar word—drink. The man, even when sober, seems to have been a coarse, licentious savage: when drunk, he was a wild beast, ravenous for blood, and pitiless in the infliction of suffering. Indeed, his whole life must have been one of outrage, varied by terms of imprisonment at those periods when the law caught him, and his victims had the courage to give evidence. After twice assaulting his wife and thus driving her from her home, he seduced the woman whom he has just murdered. Her fate was a sad one. Quarrels and ill-usage were frequent characteristics of the wretched home, and, as the man possessed great personal strength, and was a maniac when under the influence of drink, the lot of the poor creature whom he had doubly ruined may be imagined. On Thursday last he attempted her life; he was then arrested, taken before the Magistrate at Southwark Police Court, fined five shillings for being drunk, and discharged! This immunity had the consequences that might have been expected. On Saturday night, maddened with rum, of which he had drunk no less than a pint and a half, he attacked the woman, using a heavy bar of iron for the purpose, and after a short struggle beat her into insensibility. Covered with blood and dreadfully wounded, she died a few minutes after the police entered the house. The children fared no better; the girl had her skull smashed in; the boy was fearfully injured about the head. All this happened soon after midnight on Saturday, the frightful business not being finished, however, until about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the murderer rushed out of the house with his throat cut, and told a policeman what he had done.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The death is announced of M. Michel Carré, aged fifty-six, a well-known writer for the French stage, and author of the libretti of many of the most successful operas of the last twenty years. Among others may be mentioned the *Noces de Jeannette*, the *Pardon de Ploermel*, *Lalla Roukh*, *Mignon*, &c.

A German correspondent writes: "The King of Bavaria was near being drowned a few days ago. He was out boating alone on the Kochelsee, one of the Upper Bavarian lakes, when his boat upset. Fortunately he was able to grasp at a post, and thus keep himself afloat until some peasants, who had witnessed the accident from the shore, could come to his help."

It appears from the Bombay *Gazette* that the heat continues to be exceptionally great in India. At Allahabad it has reached 115° in the shade, and at Hyderabad 116°. At the latter place it caused the death of an officer, four men and twelve children among the Sixteenth Lancers. In and around Poona, in the Deccan, the wells are dried up, the cattle are dying, and people are thankful if they can obtain a jar of water by no greater trouble than that of walking a number of miles for it. The Bombay *Gazette* says that prospects would be very gloomy were not the monsoon at hand.

After being closed for upward of eight years, the short sea route between Great Britain and Ireland, via Larne and Stranraer, had been reopened under circumstances which augur well for the success of the enterprise. It is announced that by this route London will be brought within about sixteen and a half hours of Belfast, Birmingham about fifteen hours, Manchester or Liverpool about twelve hours, and Carlisle about seven and a half hours, and that this can be accomplished with what will be so highly prized by so many cross-Channel passengers—only two hours of a sea passage, and forty minutes of loch sailing.

The *Giornale di Firenze* relates the following anecdote: "The Princess Clotilda, sister of King Amadeo of Spain, still inhabits Prangins. As she is a very pious woman, she often goes to Geneva and takes the sacrament at Notre Dame. About a fortnight ago she arrived early at the church, according to custom, and saw that a service was about to commence at the altar of the Holy Virgin. To approach the chapel and hear the mass afforded great pleasure to the Princess. Nevertheless, she remarked that several persons were watching her. She wished to know the cause, and learnt that the mass she had attended was celebrated, at the request of the Duchess of Madrid, for the triumph of the Carlists in Spain, and of course for the downfall of her own brother."

A letter from Nicolajeff in the Cologne *Gazette*, says that on the 5th of June three corvettes left that port to meet the Emperor of Russia, who was traveling from Yalta to Odessa. On the 7th the corvettes met the steamer Olga, with His Majesty on board, and the Emperor at once ordered the Russian standard to be raised, upon which a salvo was fired from the corvettes in honor of the national flag. This was the first time that such an incident had occurred on the Black Sea since the accession of the present Emperor. The corvettes then followed the Olga into the harbor of Odessa, where the officers of the fleet were presented to His Majesty, who addressed them as follows: "I have now seen with my own eyes the commencement of the regeneration of the Black Sea Fleet. May God grant that simultaneously with its regeneration will also be revived that spirit of bravery which has always been characteristic of the Black Sea Fleet, and of which Russia was so proud."

A Curious Theft from a Corner-Stone.

From the Washington (Penn.) Advance.

On Sunday night the corner-stone of the new County Infirmary, which had been laid on Thursday, was broken open and $35 in Confederate money and a fac-simile of a twenty dollar greenback were taken. The tin box containing the articles had been securely sealed up and deposited in a hole cut in the corner-stone, and neatly cemented in its place. To get at the box it was necessary to remove a large stone five and a half feet long. This they did by the use of a long crow-bar. The box fit so tightly that they could not get it out, and had to pry it open with the crow-bar. The contents of the box were scattered about in every direction, showing that they did not care for anything except the money.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE OF DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINES.—The public are invited to inspect the large assortment of double-thread sewing-machines, several hundred in number, which have lately been received as part payment in New-York and vicinity for the Willcox and Gibbs machine, and which will be sold by auction, without reserve, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 387 Broadway. Second sale this season. On exhibition Monday and Tuesday.—*Advertisement.*

BEST QUALITY—MOST QUANTITY—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c.—perfectly pure. Great care should be used in selecting genuine Flavoring Extracts, both in regard to taste and health. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

Boll Schnapps.

This celebrated medicinal beverage is sold by all grocers and druggists. HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

"PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS—See fifth page."—*Advertisement.*

A Great Curiosity.

A Century Plant, in full flower, is now on exhibition, 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Advertisement.*

The richest hair lustre is afforded by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

How many little sufferers are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint! And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, as a standard curative for cramps, diarrhea, cholera morbus, and all diseases of the bowels, can be readily obtained in Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all druggists.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, and Diseases of the Kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

McGAY—CRISSEY.—On Wednesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. H. Graham, Mr. ISAAC L. McGAY to Miss EFFIE C. CRISSEY, both of this City.

KIDDER—SMITH.—At Chelsea, Mass., 10th inst., by Rev. L. B. Bates, LUTHER H. KIDDER to Miss JULIA A. SMITH, both of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Saturday, July 13, GERARD REDOLPHS BEEKMAN, son of the late Dr. Stephen D. Beekman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday next the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. Mark's Church, North Tarrytown. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

CARNEGIE.—On Saturday morning 13th inst., after a long illness, ELIZA RICHARDSON, relict of George Carnegie, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 58 West 38th-st., on Monday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday morning, July 13, 1872, SAMUEL C., infant son of Samuel W. and Anna Chamberlain.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 39 West Washington-place.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Saturday, the 13th inst., Hon. BENJAMIN BAILEY, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Carmel, Putnam County, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAY.—In Newark, N. J., Friday evening, 12th inst., ELIHU DAY.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 1,001 Broad-st., on Tuesday, at 4 P. M.

FARRINGTON.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Sunday, July 14, 1872, NETTIE, youngest child of Dr. J. O. and Henrietta Farrington, aged 8 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 127 East 127th-st., on Tuesday, July 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FORSHAY.—On Sunday, July 14, HANNAH FORSHAY, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Forshay, No. 62 Charlton-st., on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock.

GREENE.—On Sunday, July 14, PAUL JOSEPH, youngest son of Joseph H. and Olivia S. Greene, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 130 East 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HARPER.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Friday 12th inst., ELIZA, widow of James Harper, and daughter of Gen. Thomas Ward, of Newark, N. J., deceased, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, 16th inst., at 10¼ o'clock.

HOYT.—At New-Haven, Conn., LOUISE STARR, only daughter of Charles D. and Anna K. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, aged 15 months.

Interment at Guilford, Conn.

KNAPP.—At Woodsburgh, Long Island, on Friday, July 12, Jessie Benedict, daughter of Emma B. and Shepherd Knapp, Jr., aged 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, G. Lee Knapp, No. 128 East 30th-st., on Monday, July 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, July 14, at his residence in this City, JOHN A. ROBINSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROWE.—At Norwalk, Conn., on the 13th July, GILBERT, infant son of Charles T. and Emily G. Rowe.

Funeral at Norwalk, on Monday, 15th July, at 4 P. M.

ROGERS.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday evening, July 13, JONES ROGERS.

His relatives and friends and those of his uncles, John Q. and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, at 10½ A. M., on Tuesday next, without further notice. Boats leave foot of Dey-st. at 9¼ o'clock.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, 12th inst., JOHN A. WILSON, son of David and Caroline M. Valentine, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Sherman-avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, 15th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 3:20 train from New-York.

WARREN.—On the 13th inst., PHILIP WARREN, for many years Treasurer of the old Broadway Theatre, in the 67th year of his age.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE
UNITED STATES TARIFF
AND
INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

(Approved June 6, 1872,) together with the Acts of which it is amendatory, and a full Alphabetical Table of the United States Tariff; also a Table of Internal Taxes, a copious Analytical Index, and full Sectional Notes. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 8vo., paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES! PILES!!

W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, who has made PILES, ITCHING PILES, FISSURE and ULCERATION OF THE RECTUM a specialty for over twenty years, and treated and cured thousands of cases without one failure, (this is positively true,) is now at St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 15. He can give the best of reference to persons in this City and Philadelphia, whom he has treated, that he can render a PERFECT and PERMANENT CURE in EVERY case of PILES, no matter how severe, nor of how long standing, by ABSORPTION, WITHOUT PAIN, DANGER, CAUSTICS or INSTRUMENTS, and NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. INSTANT RELIEF IS GIVEN, and every vestige of the disease is eradicated. The afflicted can rest assured there is no deception in this, as he can readily satisfy any who call upon him. He visits St. Nicholas every fourth week, from Monday till Thursday inclusive.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

MASSENA SPRING WATERS. Says Hon. J. C. Haines, Ex-Mayor of Chicago: "I have felt the healing influences of these waters, and have witnessed with wonder its healing powers on others." Depot, No. 363 Bowery, New-York.

MAGNETIC.—ALL CASES OF NERVOUS prostration and general debility, from whatever cause, successfully treated by F. A. PALMER, Magnetizer, No. 23 West 27th-st. Terms—Office treatment, $3; visits, $5.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL cash sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND WILSON
BANNER RAISING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1872,
at the
Head-quarters of the Thirteenth Assembly District Association,
corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., at 8½ o'clock.

A number of prominent speakers will address the meeting.
CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
CARSON G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

P. S.—Should the weather prove unfavorable, the next fair night.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 164 Chatham-st., at 8 o'clock. All voters opposed to the election of Greeley and Brown are invited to sign the roll.
GEORGE LEASK, President.
RICHARD DWYER, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Special meeting at Head-quarters, Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, WILLIAM DRUMMOND, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL BANNERS OF NET OR Canvas, Flags and Portraits at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were but few persons in attendance at the Exchange on Saturday, July 13, but the following business was, however, transacted. Mr. Joseph McGuire sold by order of the Supreme Court, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 21 by 70, situate on the south-east side of Sullivan-street, 42 feet south of Broome-street, to Mrs. Von Elm, defendant, for the sum of $10,000.

Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, to Saturday, July 27, by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee.

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co. offered no real estate, but sold the following stocks and shares by order of administrator:

40 shares People's Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 116½ to 117.

$100 000 Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company 10 per cent. land grant sinking fund first mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1878, with interest coupons from 1st January, 1870, (hypothecated,) $500 each, 57.

1,000 shares capital stock Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $1 to $2 per share.

200 shares Employment and Indemnity Company, (hypothecated,) $50 each, $100 the lot.

72 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $100 each, 155.

68 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each, 149¾.

15 shares Anchor Life Insurance Company, (ex-dividend,) $100 each, 75.

71 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 115.

Exchange Sale—Saturday, July 13, 1872.

1 three-story and basement house and lot, 21x70, s. e. s. Sullivan-st., 42 ft. s. of Broome-st......$10,000

This Week's Proposed Sales.

For the present week the sales projected are very few in number and light in amount. The following are the auctions proposed at which the property described will be offered:

Today, Monday, July 15.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the two lots and buildings on the east side of Avenue A, 88.6 feet south of Third-street, lot, 44 by 120; also, by order of the Supreme Court, Lewis O. Corbett, referee, the house and lot known as No. 87 Norfolk-street, west side, lot, 19 by 26.6.

To-morrow, Tuesday, July 16.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, eight lots on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth-street, 75 by 200.10.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the lease of the two lots and buildings known as Nos. 156 and 158 East Twenty-third street, south side, between Lexington and Third avenues.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles E. Crowell, referee, a triangular piece of land on east side of Oak Hill-avenue, 127 feet south of Mulford-street, Yonkers, Westchester County.

Wednesday, July 17.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, the house and lot on the east side of Ridge street, 133.4 feet north of Rivington-street; lot 20.4½ by 50.1½.

Also, under the direction of the same referee, the lot of land on the south side of One Hundredth-street, 375 feet west of Eighth-avenue; 25 by 100.11.

Thursday, July 18.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., on the premises, at Rye Point, Westchester County, N. Y., by order of the executors of N. W. Stuyvesant, deceased, a genteel cottage, with about three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Sound and Milton Harbor; also several other plots of land adjoining the above, containing from one to three acres each.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises, at Bayside, Long Island, 500 select lots of land be utifully located on Little Neck Bay. The auctioneer states that the sale is to be absolutely unreserved.

Saturday, July 20.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, William M. Howland, Esq., referee, three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 75.8 by 100.

For the week ending Saturday, July 13, but very little can be said in the way of quotations, but, as usual, we give the figures of the aggregate. The total value of City realty sold during the week was as follows: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., $17,100; by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., $36,065; by E. H. Ludlow & Co., $12,600; by Wm. Kennelly, $6,150; by Joseph McGuire, $10 000; total, $81,905, against the sum of $9,875 for the week previous. The only suburban sale that was carried through successfully was that held by Mr. J. M. Phelps, at Paterson, N. J., when seventy-five lots were sold for an aggregate of $18,750. One hundred and eleven suburban lots were sold the week previous for an aggregate of $18,365.

Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son report the sale of the house and lot, 25.5 by 100, situate on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, for $57,000 cash.

Mr. William H. Raynor reports the sale of four lots, situate on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, for $65,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 13.

Boulevard, e. s., 112.10 ft. s. of 70th st., 61.6x117.11 x71.5x144.1	$49,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 150.6 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25.2 x96	8,000
Walker-st., s. s., No. 23, 25x105	44,500
24th-st., n. s., lot No. 42 Bellevue map, 25x98.9	6,000
42d-st., s. s., 116 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17x98.9	11,000
62d-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	7,500
66th-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5, deed 1867	10,000
Same property, deed 1868	10,000
110th-st., n. s., 525 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.11	30,000
120th-st., s. s., 177.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.3x100.11	16,000
120th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.7x100.11	16,000
Madison-av., e. s., 59.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80, h. and l	nominal
4th-av., s. w. corner of 117th-st., 25.5x90	3,950
120th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 831 and 872, Benson map, no dimensions stated	6,000

LEASES.

18th-st., Nos. 423 and 425, East, 23 months, per year	2,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE IN perfect order on 5th-av., above 45th-st. Also to lease for a term of years, the new stores corner of Park-place and Greenwich-st. Inquire at No 81 Irving-place.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

NO. 240 MULBERRY-ST.—HOUSE AND lot; lot 25x100; for sale on liberal terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c.; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New-Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty; must be seen to be appreciated; will sell with the house either fifty or any part of 300 acres of land, at a low price and upon easy terms; the mansion, gardener's cottage, farm-house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Aymar Cater, Esq., in Townsend-av., Clifton, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing; well built, in good order, with hot and cold water, bath and closet, and three lots of land. The purchaser can buy the furniture at a valuation. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—$8 300; TERMS EASY; very desirable house, nine rooms, conveniences; five city lots, shade, lawns, near depot. Hamilton & Wallis, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT STAATSBURGH, ON THE Hudson, a beautiful residence, containing thirty-five acres, known as the "Mallory Place," on which there is a large substantial dwelling, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The out-buildings are first-class, namely: Barn, sheds, ice-house, gate house, carriage-house, bath-house, &c., all recently built and of the best material. Water is conveyed to the buildings from a never-failing reservoir. The place is well stocked with fruit-trees, pears, apples, peach-trees, &c., and a variety of grapes. The lawn is well shaded from the road by an elegant arbor vitæ hedge of several years' growth. The grounds are beautified with ornamental and large forest trees. The place is under a good state of cultivation.

For fuller particulars apply to

WILLIAM MALLORY,
City National Bank, Poughkeepsie.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

To view the premises apply at the Gate-house.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A fine residence and lot, 65x220; the house contains thirteen rooms, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, laundry, &c.; it has been built four years, and has just been put in perfect order throughout, painted inside and out and handsomely papered; it is located in a first-class neighborhood, Elm-st., 200 feet from Morris-av., and adjoins my own property, which is 85 feet wide, and is tastefully laid out in lawn, walks, shrubbery, fountain, &c.; it is eight minutes' walk from either the New-Jersey or Central Railroad depots; terms, $7,000 on mortgage, $5,500 cash. Address J. D. WHITE, Box. No. 839 Post-office, New-York, or apply at the Treasury office Erie Railway Company, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

AT WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, for sale, a house and lot for $4,500; house in good order; lot 60x200, running through block, with stable on rear; terms easy, with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. CROSS, No. 76 Warren-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON RYE NECK; ALSO, VILLA PLOTS, COTTAGE, AND TWO ACRES ON MILTON HARBOR, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 18, 1872, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Rye Point, sale by order of the executors of N. W. STUYVESANT:

RYE POINT—A two-story and attic cottage; ten rooms; stable, and three acres of land, pleasantly located, with fine views, &c.

Also,
Plot of two acres, adjoining.
Also,
At the same time and place,

Five villa plots opposite the above, containing from one to five acres of Long Island Sound.

MILTON HARBOR—A handsome two-story and attic frame-house, 45 feet square, containing fourteen rooms, with two acres on the road leading to Rye Point.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer's office.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED cottage at Bloomfield, N. J. Address JAMES B. SWORD, Bloomfield, N. J.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SECOND GRAND SALE.
500 SELECT LOTS
on the
MICKLE ESTATE,
at
BAYSIDE, L. I.,
THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Splendid property, fine water views,
Elegant surroundings,
SPECIAL TRAIN,
GRAFULLA'S BAND,
RURAL BENQUET,
HARRISON THE INIMITABLE.

Terms liberal; 70 per cent. on mortgage.
Free railroad passes. Apply to JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC BEUNTHARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly course of First-avenue and Sixty-first-street, thence northerly along said northerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet, thence at right angles southerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement."—New-York, July 13, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.
TOWNSEND, LEVINGER & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 261 Broadway. jy15 2aw3wM.

F. W. GILLEY, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—THAT VALUABLE property known as the "Eddy Estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Anns-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, will be sold by order of the County Court of Westchester County, at public auction, by F. W. Gilley, auctioneer, under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, Referee, on SATURDAY, July 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises. For terms of sale, particulars, &c., inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania, N. Y., or SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE STORE CORNER MYRTLE and Clinton avs.; size 42x55; also store on Myrtle, near Washington-av., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE NORTH-west corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., within ten minutes' walk of the depot, to let, with immediate possession for two or three months or longer, the beautiful French-roof house, containing eight bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, &c.; all modern improvements; furnished complete with all new furniture, carpets, &c.; stable and carriage-house; rent low. Apply on the place or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FAMILY GOING to Europe for two or three months, will let at a low rent their residence, furnished complete, with new and beautiful furniture; immediate possession; house has all modern improvements; eight bedrooms, besides parlor, dining-room with handsome bay-window, kitchen, laundry, &c.; stable and carriage-house, fruit, shade trees, &c.; a rare opportunity. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—TO LEASE furnished for two, three or four years, an extra large first-class house in all respects; the owner being abroad; immediate possession, or 1st September or October. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO rent furnished for ten weeks; Kensico, first station above White Plains; lawn, fruits, vegetables, fowls, and two cows; terms low to a good family. Apply to JOHN C. TUCKER, No. 16 Warren-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 to 15 Per Ct. Interest.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA
CENTRAL INCOME BONDS
wanted by
WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 11 Broad-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN,
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE
AT PAR.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE. } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, June 6, 1872.

THIS COMPANY WILL CONVERT its "Consolidation Certificates" into Capital Stock, at par, by issuing one share of Capital Stock for each $100 in amount of such Certificates.

The conversion will be made on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of the "Consolidation Certificates."

When such certificates for amounts other than even hundreds of dollars are presented, new "Consolidation Certificates" for the fractional parts will be issued, and these may be combined to make even hundreds. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, }

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock, is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 *per annum*, being over 50 *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

The New-York State LOAN & TRUST CO.,

NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.

Cash Capital—$1,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same; to loan and advance money on securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit bullion, specie, stocks, bonds and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid-up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES, and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.

A. A. LOW,	F. SCHUCHARDT,
S. D. BABCOCK,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. R. TRAVERS,	WM. T. GARNER,
THOS. DICKSON,	H. A. HURLBUT,
G. G. HAVEN,	W. H. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
	WM. F. DRAKE.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $205,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878	5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878	70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878	4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878	6,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it. HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT.

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 9¾ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

THEY BEAR

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE,

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI,
SEVEN PER CENT.,
FREE OF TAX,
SECOND
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD CO. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the holders of the guaranteed bonds and certificates of the above named Company held at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

F. F. MARBURY, JR.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GERMANIA
Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, free of tax, payable on demand

JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery, and No. 200 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX PER CENT.,

payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

free of tax, payable on demand.

JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. K. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock and revenue fund is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 15.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 13th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) Office No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York City.

C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 8, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	281,333 04

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest at six per cent. from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Wm. P. Buckmaster, 252 West 55th-st.

Vice-Presidents—Robert Hoe, printing-presses, &c., Nos. 31 to 35 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping-merchant and cooper, No. 21 Old-slip.

Secretary—E. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 369 Broadway.

Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 25 Nassau-st.

Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.

Benjamin F. Britton, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.

John F. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Sledge, No. 115 Broad-street.

John Gaynor, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.

George G. Hallock, real estate, 253 East Broadway.

Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 189 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 52 South-st.

Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.

James Murphy, proprietor Quintard Iron Works, East 11th-st.

Wm. M. Pratt, physician, No. 278 East Broadway.

Simon Rossman, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.

George C. Scofield, merchant, No. 149 Duane-st.

Stephen D. Tucker, manufacturer, of R. Hoe & Co.

Maurice J. Walsh, stevedore, West-st. and Fort King.

Augustus W. Weismann, druggist, corner Broome and Orchard sts.

Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 125 2d-av.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
EAST RIVER
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York,
JULY 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,311,650 00
Stock investments, par value $3,659,800, cost	3,708,208 01
Loaned on public stocks	220,650 00
Real estate, cost	45,089 77
Cash in bank	148,588 88
Cash on hand	54,760 81
Interest accrued and premium on stocks	248,043 22
Total	$6,736,990 69

LIABILITIES.

Am't due depositors, principal	$6,036,505 43	
Int. credited for July 1, 1872	165,492 85	$6,201,998 28
Surplus fund		534,992 41
Total		$6,736,990 69

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Gen. B. W. BRICE	Late Chief Pay-master, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec. United States Treasury.
L. R. TUTTLE	Ass't Treasurer of the United States.

New York City.

WM. C. BRYANT	The *Evening Post.*
R. R. GRAVES	R. R. Graves & Co.
Rev. H. H. GARNET, D.D.	Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church.
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM	Counselor at Law.
E. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsman's Life Assur'ce Co.
E. P. SMITH	No. 59 Reade-st.
Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

Hon. WM CLAFLIN	Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1872. JULY INTEREST.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

ALL INTEREST NOT CALLED FOR will remain as principal, and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositor's book any time when presented.

BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30 of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of the month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums from $5 upward which have been on deposit ONE or MORE months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest begins the 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

B. T. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
1872, JULY INTEREST.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $500, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after July 15.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal; money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHODES, }

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be payable on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made now, or on or before July 20, will receive interest as from the 1st.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

The Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after July 20; or, if not withdrawn, same will draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

FORTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Assets......$2,768,314 20 | Surplus......$218,865

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC....July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Columbia	July 20	Britannia	July 17
Europa	July 27	Assyria	July 24
Anglia	Aug. 3	Olympia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Caledonia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Scotia	Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria	Sat'day, July 20
Java	Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia	Sat'day, July 27
China	Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria	Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia	Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba	Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia	Sat'day, Aug. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS. Wed'day, July 17, at 1½ P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON....Wednesday, July 17, at 1½ P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....July 17, at 1½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD....July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN....July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken....Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed., July 10	11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10	6:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 11	12:00 M.	Thurs., July 11	7:00 A. M.
Fri., July 12	12:00 M.	Fri., July 12	7:00 A. M.
Sat., July 13	1:00 P. M.	Sat., July 13	7:30 A. M.
Mon., July 15	2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 15	9:00 A. M.
Tues., July 16	2:30 P. M.	Tues., July 16	9:30 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs., July 11	7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 11	11:30 A. M.
Fri., July 12	7:00 A. M.	Fri., July 12	11:30 A. M.
Sat., July 13	9:00 A. M.	Sat., July 13	1:00 P. M.
Sun., July 14	8:00 A. M.	Sun., July 14	1:30 P. M.
Mon., July 15	9:30 A. M.	Mon., July 15	2:00 P. M.
Tues., July 16	10:30 A. M.	Tues., July 16	3:00 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¾ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

THE STEAMER PERIT FOR LEWES, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE,
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
} Executors.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.

JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

fe26-law6mM*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.

JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9 40 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of the laws of 1872 will meet at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on Monday afternoon, July 15, 1872, at 4 o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the awards and contracts by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York with the following named persons, to wit:

John Bryan—Claim for award of contracts for paving with Stowe foundation pavement, White, 15th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th and 40th sts., bids for which were opened Nov. 23, 1870.

CONTRACT.

No. 2,190—Christopher Keyes, 49th-st., stone block pavement, from 6th to 10th av.

No. 2,192—Christopher Keyes, 119th-st., stone block pavement, from 3d-av to Avenue A.

No. 2,367—Jas. Everard, 59th-st., flag, between 9th and 10th avs.

No. 2,369—Jas. Everard, 1st-av., curb, gutter and flag, between 33d and 34th sts.

No. 2,368—Jas. Everard, 123d-st., flag, between 3d and 4th avs.

No. 2,097—Jno. Lenihan, 53d-st., stone block paving, between 5th and 6th avs.

No. 2,290—Jno. Lenihan, 46th-st., regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag, from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

No. 1,693—Patrick Minton, completion of unfinished sewers in 55th and 58th sts., from 8th to 9th av.

No. 2,049—Wm. A. Cumming, 30th-st., stone block paving, from 8th to 9th-av.

No. 2,052—Wm. A. Cumming, 32d-st., stone block paving, from 3d to 4th av.

No. 2,335—Wm. A. Cumming, Hubert-st., stone block paving, from Hudson to West-st.

No. 2,324—Michael Mahoney, 50th-st., flag, between 5th and Madison avs.

No. 2,328—Daniel Tone, 123d-st., regulating, grading, &c., from 8th-av. to New av.

No. 2,375—Edward Bradburn, under-ground drains, between 73d and 81st sts., and between 1st and 5th avs.

No. 2,118—Michael Gavin, 22d-st., regulating, grading, &c., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.

No. 1,645—Michael Gavin, 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

No. 2,208—Jno. B. Slattery, 35th-st., regulating, grading, curb, gutter, 11th to 12th av.

JOSIAH SUNDERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
Commissioners.

C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND,
} Commissioners.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
44TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS.,
NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

TO LET.—A LARGE, COOL, AIRY FURnished front room to one or two gentlemen; also, small back room; references exchanged. Apply at No. 115 West 26th-st.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square—Rooms for gentlemen and others, with or without board; terms, $8 to $20 per week during summer.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good board in a respectable family of three, (no children,) at No. 325 East 29th-st., second floor, front.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE to rent to a gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board, at 242 West 23d-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 258 West 23d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,

HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract. Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y. Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richard, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpenter, No. 41 Pine-st.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

WELLS HOUSE.

MILL BROOK, Warren County, N. Y., situated on the Eastern Shore of Schroon Lake, among the Adirondack mountains, is now open for the reception of Summer guests. House and furniture new.

THOMAS WELLS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SOUND VIEW HOUSE, Everton, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, twenty miles from City; house new and replete with every modern convenience, situated on the heights, commanding elegant views overlooking Long Island Sound, fine bathing and fishing in either fresh or salt water; first-class board, and every attention at moderate price. Full particulars by addressing R. L. CADWELL, manager, on premises; or L. DINGEE & CO., No. 341 4th-av., New-York.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

MOSQUITOES IN SPIRITS. CURIOSities; first time here; poor-house tenanted mostly by doctors and undertakers, (so healthy;) three minutes from express trains and sea; one hour from City; three new houses; modern improvements. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, owner, Riverside Station, Fairfield County, Conn.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—FAR ROCKAWAY, Long Island.—This splendid house is now open; ocean and still water bathing, not in a tank, but in the rolling sea. Take Long Island or South-Side Railroads. E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.

D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED at a farm-house among the Catskills after July 22; terms, $6 per week. O. R. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR August; within one hour of the City; gentleman, wife, two children, infant and nurse. Address with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box No. 10 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A small family in a private house on or near Erie Railroad, beyond Suffern; farm house preferred. Address, stating terms, VAN, Box No. 473 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS, ON LINE of New-York and Harlem Railroad, five minutes from depot; everything first class. Call on or address Dr. P. W. MULL, Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

A

COMPLETE SACRIFICE

OF IRON GRENADINES.

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.
Positively at less than 50 cents on the Dollar.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Everything marked down below gold cost.
Real Guipure Laces, 50c.; regular price, 75c.
Real Guipure Laces, 75c.; regular price, $1.
Real Guipure Laces, $1; regular price $1 25.
Real Thread Lace, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2; worth 25 per cent. more.
Black French Laces at half the usual prices.
Valenciennes, Cluny, Point and Point Applique Laces, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, &c.
Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at half price.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 12½c. and upward.
Black Nets, plain and figured, for Veils, &c.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

14c. HOP BAGGING.—GREAT JOB IN Burlaps, Canvas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Red, White, and fancy Mattings, &c.

A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN OF MAGNIFICENT AND wonderfully trained Blacks, just from the country, 15½ hands; very showy; splendid action; young, spirited, yet can be driven or ridden by ladies; no such team ever before in the market; no safer or more desirable family team ever offered; also splendid in single harness and to saddle; have never been in dealers' hands; property of private gentleman going West; offered at half their value; warranted in every particular. Inquire for ALLINSON, No. 112 West 50th-st., (Winfield Stables.)

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

STAMMERING.—DR. WHITE, NO. 102 East 26th-st. Best references from clergymen and others. No pay until cured. Send for circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Rosenblatt and George S. Rosenblatt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1872.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. MADDEN and WALTER D. BLUNDELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John J. Madden and Walter D. Blundell, of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney for Creditors, No. 240 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS BLUMENTHAL, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Julius Blumenthal, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. FREESE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Frederick S. Freese, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. SCHEPELER, JOHN D. SCHEPELER, and LEON ROSENPLAENTER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, a hearing will be had before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to determine whether William Von Sachs, Esq., the assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, should be allowed to compromise a certain suit commenced by him in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York against the Isle Royale Mining Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Michigan, to recover the sum of $51,059 83, with interest, in the payment by said Isle Royale Mining Company to the said assignee of the sum of five thousand dollars in cash.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1872.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 3,290.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. WHITE, CHARLES C. WHITE and STEPHEN O. WHITMORE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James M. White, Charles C. White and Stephen O. Whitmore, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 28th day of June, A. D., 1872.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Assignee,
No. 217 Church St., New-York.
JAMES E. CHANDLER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.

jy1-law3wM*

NO. 3,435.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Smith, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.

GEORGE MONTAGUE, Assignee,
jy8-law3wM* No. 234 Pearl-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN MURPHY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martin Murphy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 9th day of July, 1872.

HENRY F. DEVOE, Assignee,
Corner West and Little Twelfth streets,
jy13-law3wM* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CAROLINE W. GOESSLING and GUSTAVUS O. GOESSLING, in Bankruptcy.—Before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy. At the city of Jersey City, the 26th day of June, 1872. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Caroline W. Goessling and Gustavus O. Goessling, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of one of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee,
ju15-law3wM* Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS LEBERMAN and ADOLPH LEBERMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Leberman, of the City, County and State of New-York, and Adolph Leberman, of Sheboygan, County of Sheboygan and State of Wisconsin, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Lewis Leberman by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
jy1-law3wM* No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SOLOMON KATZ, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
[illegible]M* No. 783 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PESCHKA-LEUTNER.
Only appearances in New-York of the greatest PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO OF THE AGE,
MME. PESCHKA-LEUTNER.

Mr. F. RULLMAN takes pride in announcing that, having offered extraordinary inducements, he has prevailed upon

MME. PESCHKA-LEUTNER

to risk her engagement for the opening of the
ROYAL GRAND OPERA IN LEIPSIC,
and remain in America for a few days longer, in order to afford the citizens of New-York an opportunity of hearing her in

GRAND CONCERT

on the following dates:
MONDAY, July 15,
WEDNESDAY, July 17,
FRIDAY, July 19.

The celebrated
STRAUSS ORCHESTRA,
CARL BERGMANN....Conductor
The eminent pianist, JOHN H. BONAWITZ, and other distinguished talent, will assist at the
LEUTNER CONCERTS,
the programmes for which will be of matchless interest.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expense incurred to secure this opportunity for the musical public of New-York to hear the

MARVELOUS PRIMA DONNA
of the
BOSTON JUBILEE,

the management will adhere to the following popular scale of prices:

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2; private boxes, $10.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SENSATION.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION—The $13,000 Lulu Feat.
Mlle. GERALDINE in her 25 feet leap into the air.
M. LEOPOLD in his intrepid Trapeze Act.
LING LOOK, the wonderful Sword Swallower.
COMEDY COMPANY with C. B. BISHOP.
MAC BROTHERS, Champion Skaters.
ADA WREY and J. COLLINS in Barney's Courtship.
ALL IN ONE PERFORMANCE.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor....J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER !!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

TWO MAGNIFICENT CHICKERing seven-octave rose-wood pianos at a great bargain for cash, at Batterson's storage-rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Both have modern improvements; instruments of rich tone and finish. Short time in use.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT,

City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD LETTER ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until July 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, during a period of two years, commencing on the 10th day of August, 1872, envelopes to be used for returning dead letters to writers.

The envelopes must be hand-gummed, and equal in quality of paper and manufacture to the sample selected by the Department, and have such printing upon them as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, packed in strong pasteboard boxes, ready for use, free of cost, for packing and transportation, at the rate of about 160,000 per month, the annual supply being estimated at 2,000,000. (more or less.)

Specimens of the envelopes for which proposals are invited, and blank forms for proposals, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee; and the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $24,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payment under said contract will be made quarterly after a proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to sample.

Under the law no transfer of this contract can be made.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Dead Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 43d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at Big Sodus, N. Y., and for labor and materials for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of the east breakwater at that harbor.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-six (29,596) cubic yards measured in position. There will be required for the repair of the east breakwater about twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, eight thousand (8,000) pounds of iron, two hundred and twenty-five (225) cords of stone and the necessary labor for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) lineal feet, more or less.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 8, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in Northeast River, Maryland, near the town of Northeast. Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about six feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR DREDGing a channel at Warton Harbor, Maryland. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock; the channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

IMPROVING CHANNEL OF SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, made on forms supplied from this office with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, between its mouth and Chestnut-st. bridge, 63,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, sand and gravel, and loose stones. Also, separate proposals for removing 900 cubic yards, more or less, of rock in the channel. Specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of localities may also be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., eight thousand (8,000) cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
ENDING JULY 20,
THE LONG STRIKE. THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, FINE SCENERY, EFFECTIVE TABLEAUX.
MONDAY, JULY 22,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY ENTIRELY REORGANIZED, comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MR. HARRY BECKETT,
Miss Eliza Weathersby, Mr. Willie Edwin, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Tilly Earl, Mr. John Bryer, Mr. Michael Connelly, Musical Director.
First appearance of
MISS AMY SHERIDAN,
Miss Louise Beverly, Miss Marie Parselle, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Pauline Leslie, Mr. [illegible]
Production of a grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza,
ROBIN HOOD.
BOX PLAN OPEN. SEATS SECURED.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES.
Farewell engagement in America of the wonderful
VOKES FAMILY,
who will appear every evening during the week, and at Saturday matinee, in their great specialty,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE,
to be preceded by the musical farce entitled
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Characters by Mr. Vining Bowers and an efficient company.
SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 to 4.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
The popular actor MR. HARRY SEYMOUR
Will appear both Afternoon and Evening in his Drama,
NOTRE DAME.
ELEGANT COSTUMES AND STAGE PARAPHERNALIA.
QUASIMODO, HARRY SEYMOUR,
AND ENTIRE MUSEUM COMPANY.

RASPBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL by the young ladies of the Graham-avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on TUESDAY EVENING, July 16, at Masonic Temple. Admission 25 cents, including [illegible] and cake. Singing and dialogues by the class.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' meeting of the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company will be held at San Luis, Costilla County, C. T., on the 15th day of July, 1872, at 12 noon. ALBERT C. RUPE, President.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and first-class steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SAND, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. has this day been dissolved, owing to the death of Mr. John R. Lawrence and the retirement of Mr. S. A. Durbrow and Mr. John Lawrence. The accounts will be liquidated by either of the surviving partners, at the office of their successors, Bradley, Pray & Co., No. 558 Broadway.

JULY 1, 1872.
S. A. DURBROW.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of carriages, with the manufacturing department at New-Haven, Conn., under the firm name of BRADLEY, DIBBLE & CO., (succeeding Wm. H. Bradley, late Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee,) and with the sales department in New-York, at No. 558 Broadway, under the firm name of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO., (succeeding John R. Lawrence & Co.)

WM. H. BRADLEY,
Of the City of New-Haven.
WILDER H. PRAY,
Of the City of New-York.
HORACE P. DIBBLE,
Of the City of New-Haven.

No. 558 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing for the United States Army one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in the climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year, and curing the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and how the tobacco is to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing first one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, [illegible]

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples [illegible] will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will guarantee the faithful execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will each be bound in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, will be required to sign bids as well as the principal.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

WM. W. BURNS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 29th day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made out on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a bond signed by two sureties that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Building, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for building one hundred and twenty (120) feet, more or less, of pier, at Little Sodus, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred thousand (100,000) feet, b. m. of hemlock timber and plank, seventy-two thousand (72,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, seventy-seven (77) lineal feet of oak posts, thirty thousand (30,000) pounds of iron, five hundred and six (506) cords of stone, two thousand (2,000) cubic yards of dredging, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for repairing six hundred (600) feet, more or less, of pier, at Oswego.

There will be required about one million two hundred and eighty-five thousand (1,285,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, thirty-three thousand (33,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber; eighty-eight (88) feet of oak snubbing posts; [illegible] forty-four thousand (44,000) pounds of iron, eight thousand (8,000) treenails, four thousand and four hundred (4,400) cords of stone and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for building two hundred and forty (240) feet, more or less, of pier, at Olcott Harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and fifty-two thousand (152,000) feet board measure of hemlock timber and plank; [illegible] of pine timber; forty-four (44) feet of oak snubbing posts; five hundred [illegible] cords of stone, [illegible] hundred and twenty-eight [illegible] necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred [illegible] feet, more or less, of pier, at Pultneyville Harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand (127,000) feet, board measure of hemlock timber and plank, seventy thousand (70,000) feet, board measure of pine timber and plank, sixteen thousand and three hundred (16,300) pounds of iron, two hundred and seventy (270) cords of stone, forty-four (44) feet of oak snubbing-posts, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Terms and specifications can be obtained at this office. JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received up to July 29, 1872, for the delivery of 4,000 cubic yards of cut granite face stone [illegible] during the months of September, October and November. Plans and specifications can be obtained at the engineer's office, or sent on application. Proposals must be directed to the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Front and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE POOR CHILDREN.

Complete Success of the Excursion Movement.

How the Sick Children are to be Relieved.

Statistics of the Fund—The Saturday Excursion—Projected Excursions—The Sick Children—What the Children Say About the Movement.

The movement in behalf of the poor children of this City, as organized by the TIMES, with the contributions of its readers, has now assumed visible shape. We have already given two excursions, and taken over 1,300 children into the country, half of whom were never out of the City limits before. These children have had a real holiday, have romped and played in the fresh, green woods, enjoyed pleasant trips on steamboat and railroad cars, have had plenty of excellent food, with the addition of rich lemonade and the rare treat of ice-cream and cake. None of them have been sick, no accidents have occurred, and there has been nothing to mar the festivities. A band of music has contributed to the pleasure of the children, and greatly aided in keeping them in order. Having been placed in possession of a large sum of money by our contributors, we have resolved to carry out the wishes of the donors to the TIMES fund in the most thorough and painstaking manner. In all probability we shall be enabled by the aid of City missionaries, superintendents of industrial schools, schools and missions, and pastors of all denominations, to carry out of the City about 10,000 children, besides giving relief to 4,000 or 5,000 sick children. This work entails a great amount of labor, which we shall cheerfully perform, our entire staff of reporters having volunteered to attend to the details, in addition to their regular duties on the paper. We feel greatly encouraged by the success already achieved, and propose to continue in the way we have begun. It is very desirable that the contributors to the fund should take an active part in the movement, and as many as possible go with the excursions, as they will then see how we manage them. Suggestions are also solicited, as there are no doubt many that might be useful to us. Our readers will find herewith appended full details as to our arrangements.

The Fund.

The Excursion Fund, for the benefit of poor children, is assuming unlooked for proportions. We have today to acknowledge the receipt of thirty-six additional subscriptions, amounting to the total of $904 25, making the aggregate fund to date $4,519 07. This large sum will no doubt be further augmented, so that we shall be enabled to not only give an extended series of excursions, but organize the home relief on a scale commensurate with the necessities of those children unable to benefit by the excursions. The following subscriptions were received yesterday and on Saturday:

Phelps, Dodge & Co	$500 00
C. H. T	100 00
William E. Dodge, Jr	50 00
A. G. D	25 00
G. L. Kingsland	25 00
Geo. A. Leavitt & Co	25 00
M. E. A	20 00
V. Mott Francis, (Newport, R. I.)	20 00
Little Amy	10 00
Hattie Fowler	10 00
J. B	10 00
Theodore L. Sturgis	10 00
E. C. Sturgis	10 00
H. A. and T. S. G	10 00
E. C. T	10 00
Lulu and Gussie	6 50
Mrs. Sturgis	6 00
Mrs. H. N. Davis	5 00
E. E	5 00
M. H. T	5 00
W. J. S	5 00
Child Lover	5 00
L. A	5 00
Children in the country	5 00
J. K	5 00
A. F. C	5 00
Frank, Allie and Tom	2 25
"Total Depravity"	2 00
E. M	2 00
Charley and Mamie	1 00
Carrie, Henry and Jessie	1 00
No Name	1 00
R. A. C	1 00
Ella	1 00
W. A	1 00
Little Robbie	50
Total	$904 25
Previously acknowledged	3,614 82
Aggregate of fund to date	$4,519 07

The Second Excursion.

The second picnic of the series inaugurated by the TIMES, through the generous subscriptions of its readers, took place Saturday morning. The Children's Aid Society marshaled for the excursion 860 children of five schools which have sprung into being under its care. As early as 7½ o'clock the little ones of the German School, with the night mission attached to it, of the Water-street School, of the Eleventh Ward School, of the Thirteenth Ward School, which is also a lodging-house for boys, and of the Avenue C School, were mustered at their respective institutions and marched down to the pier at the foot of Eighth-street and East River. Here they waited for some time, because the tug and the barge that were to convey them to Oriental Grove, on the placid waters of the Sound, had not yet put in an appearance. So they halted patiently within the shadow of the great walls of the iron-factories close to the pier. The little girls stood quietly, showing their delight only in their faces, but the boys were irrepressible. They were boiling in their skins with rapture, and performed perpetual fandangoes of the most frenzied description, illustrative of their feelings. There was a great contrast between their appearance and the trim show made by the girls. Anxious mothers had toiled half the night to wash and iron the frocks, and had certainly spent a few quarters for ribbons and hats, so that their little girls might look as well as other little girls. But the boys were for the most part ragged little urchins, bare-headed, bare-footed, with indescribable shirts and pantaloons. When the word was passed to the children to enter the barge there was no pushing nor crowding, though the impatient boys clambered like cats up the timbers, and would not wait the slower process by the gangway. In a very few minutes over 800 happy little ones were on board, nine-tenths ascending immediately to the upper tier. The band struck up a lively air, and the youngsters, in their glee, commenced capering about the deck in every direction, tumbling up against each other, falling down and picking themselves up again, as if a bruise were a matter of course, and not to be thought of on so joyous an occasion.

The trip up the Sound was much enjoyed, and the children had abundance of lemonade and nice sandwiches. At the grove they rambled in the woods, went in swimming, and played to their hearts' content. There was plenty to eat, and no sickness occurred. At 3½ o'clock the whistle sounded to call the little ones to the boat, and they cheerfully responded, so that in half an hour all were on board, and received a glass of lemonade and some ice cream, followed by cake. The barge returned to the City at 6 o'clock, and the children went to their several homes happy and contented.

The following were the expenses of Saturday's excursion:

Barge and grove	$100 00
Band	45 00
Ice-cream, 150 quarts, at 30c	45 00
170 loaves of bread, at 8c	13 60
200 sponge-cakes, at 8c	16 00
144 pounds of beef, at 15c	21 60
34 pounds tongues, at 22c	7 48
135 pounds ham, at 15c	20 25
100 pounds sugar, at 11c., and express, 50c	11 50
Box of lemons and cartage	9 10
Bats and balls	5 50
Three pails	1 87
Six dippers and wooden spoons	2 62
350 mugs, at 75 cents a dozen	21 88
Six large dishes, barrels and cartage $1 20	5 70
Two bundles cord for games	2 45
Two large carving knives	4 40
1,000 invitation cards	3 25
Hire of small boat and two men in case of accidents	4 00
Dinner for Police at hotel	6 00
Hired help on barge	9 75
Cartage of supplies to barge	12 00
Express charges	4 50
Petty cash paid out during the day	6 20
Total	$381 65

BALANCE SHEET.

Amount of fund to date		$4,519 07
Expenses first excursion, July 11	$414 75	
Expenses second excursion, July 13	381 65	
Paid Five Points Missionary	100 00	
Paid Rev. Joseph H. Bradley	20 00	—916 40
Cash on hand		$3,602 67

We will have about $600 to pay by Wednesday, probably, on account of the Home Relief movement for the sick, the bills for supplies being then due. Our contributors will be kept duly advised as to our receipts and expenditures.

Projected Excursions.

The next excursion will take place Friday next, when nearly 1,000 children from the west side of the City, between Fifty-fourth-street and the Battery, will start on one of Mr. Crossett's barges from the foot of Christopher-street, North River. The picnic party will proceed down the river and harbor to Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, landing at Eagleswood Grove. On the following day, Saturday, our fourth excursion for poor children will take place, when fully 800 children belonging to the Wilson Mission and the "Home Schools" will participate. Bands will be provided on both occasions; and as we intend to entertain the children in the most thorough manner on all future occasions, it has been thought advisable to organize a small corps of waiters, in order that those who are in charge of the children may pay their undivided attention to that duty. So far we have been most successful in preventing accidents; but under the new system the chances of mishap will be rendered yet more remote. All the arrangements, from the moment the excursion starts from the wharf until its safe return to the City will be under the personal supervision of three or four representatives of the TIMES. We have been thus explicit in order that our plans may be fully understood.

The Relief Fund for Sick Children.

In order that a portion of the Excursion Fund, so liberally subscribed by the public, might be promptly applied to alleviate the wants of sick children, a considerable portion of New-York was visited yesterday by the attachés of the TIMES, especially detailed to organize this system of relief. We are pleased to state that today the matter is fully in hand, and with fair prospects of success.

Among the numerous districts visited yesterday a representative of the paper called on Mr. George Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house. This institution is situated between the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, in the midst of a very poor neighborhood. It was from this portion of the City that most of the children came on the excursion of Saturday last. Almost immediately several cases of illness and sufferings among children who have not yet been reached were reported, to which speedy relief was given.

The plan arranged for giving aid to the sick children may be briefly stated as follows, and the same method as is now being carried in this neighborhood will be carried out in other districts, subject, of course, to such modifications as may suggest themselves. Teachers will report to Mr. George Calder, at No. 327 Rivington-street, any cases of sickness among the children. Mr. Calder will be supplied with such stores as may be requisite, and will give orders on apothecaries, grocers, butchers and ice-men. He will have several cases of fans for distribution for the use of sick children. Should the services of a physician be thought necessary, Mr. Calder will notify Dr. Ira M. Lang, of No. 227 Henry-street, and Dr. Henry E. Crampton, of No. 334 East Fourth-street, who will immediately visit the sick children. These gentlemen being in sympathy with the relief movement, have tendered their services at a nominal charge. Mr. Calder will be in attendance from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., every day until further notice, to answer calls in behalf of children. We are, therefore, satisfied that for the present the sufferings of the little ones in a portion of the First Ward, and in the Fifth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards will receive immediate attention. Tomorrow we hope to report progress of a similar character in other quarters. Teachers of Missions and philanthropic persons interested in the cause, assisted by the TIMES reporters, will do their utmost to discover and give aid to the poor little sufferers. Money will not be given save in exceptional cases, as it is found to be better and safer to distribute medicines, palatable food, ice, or whatever may be necessary. As assistance of this character, if given at all, must be given promptly, especially during the present sickly season to organize this special relief, has considerably increased the sphere of our labors. We must thank Mr. Calder, who, in addition to his present labors, has given us great help in perfecting our system of relieving sick children. We shall endeavor to publish daily accounts of the disbursements of that portion of the funds so generously contributed by our readers, which will be devoted to the sick.

Several cases of the saddest character, where infants and children were found ailing from want of proper food and medicines, were relieved yesterday. As these were considered cases of peculiar emergency, and it being the Sabbath, money was given. The largest sum was given to a poor woman with five children—one dollar—and smaller sums to others. Some of the scenes witnessed were pitiable to a degree. Poor little sufferers with wan faces were found, wanting nourishing food and cooling drinks, who for the last week had had nothing but bread, and very little of that. We refrain from giving many details of this work today, as it is only fairly begun. Hereafter full accounts of our labors in this direction will be given.

In persuance of the plan adopted by the TIMES, a reporter has on several occasions, in company with the Five Points missionary, visited a number of the sick poor of that locality. It not being deemed judicious to place money in the hands of the people visited, their immediate wants have been attended to, and, so far as possible, the bills incurred were paid on the spot, and orders given for ice, meat for "beef-tea" and mutton-broth, and other small comforts as the sick require. Doctors' bills and medicines have so far reached only a small amount, the doctors preferring to send in their bills when the necessity for their visits no longer exists. A few of the most interesting cases are presented to our readers whose sympathies are already so fully enlisted in behalf of the suffering poor.

At No. 73 Baxter-street an aged Italian woman lay ill of fever, the apartments were close and hot, and so situated as to render ventilation almost impossible; she was supplied with brandy as ordered by the physician, and ice was ordered to be left at her room every day, the man generously giving ten pounds free of charge for immediate use, before he was asked to supply it daily. The fact is recorded simply to show that the spirit of generosity pervades all classes.

At No. 41 Mulberry-street was found a little boy just recovering from a severe attack of bronchitis. The mother not being at home, the child was directed to send her to the House of Industry as soon as she returned, so that she might procure proper food for him. The room was an attic one, with sloping roof and old-fashioned gable window, through which the stove-pipe passed, and here this hard-working woman lived, doing both washing and ironing, in a space scarcely large enough for an ordinary sized bed. The heat from the steaming clothes and stove make the room so hot that she is obliged to spread her humble bed on the floor of the narrow corridor for herself and little boy. Passing down the steep, narrow stair-way, an unusual object in the corner attracted attention, and on approaching it the removal of an old piece of netting disclosed the emaciated form of a little child who had lain sick since June 8 without medical attendance. A physician was sent for and an order given the mother for such nourishing food as the child might need. In this house, packed with suffering humanity, 287 persons, 111 of whom are children, drag out a wretched existence. No. 35 Mulberry-street was next visited. There, in close apartments, was found a case of the most distressing character. The father is a carpenter, and owing to the late strike is out of work. The children have been earning a little all Winter, but three months ago the oldest boy fell sick of fever and ague and had to stop work. Six weeks ago the mother was taken sick with dropsy, and the oldest girl had to leave her work to take care of the house-work at home. A physician of her own choice is now in attendance on the mother, and the charges paid from the fund generously contributed by our readers. When asked why she had allowed herself to remain without proper medical advice for three weeks, she replied that the doctors she had had gave her no encouragement, and she felt too poor to afford to call in the doctor she would like. Her symptoms at last became so alarming that she put her "best dress in pawn" and sent for this gentleman, but he was then out of town. Her dress was redeemed and she was told to have no hesitation in asking the missionary for anything the doctor might think advisable for her. This family has been visited several times, and the gratitude manifested by them is quite touching; at the same time the anxious mother says: "If I could only get good places for my two oldest boys, I should not need the charity you bestow." They are bright, intelligent-looking lads, and both of them say they would "like to go to the country in some good place." This same spirit is manifested by many of the parents and children, and possibly only needs to be known to insure as hearty a response as the appeal for charity has already secured.

Sentiments of the Children.

The effect of the TIMES' excursions on the inhabitants of the Thirteenth Ward, was yesterday expressed by them in terms of grateful enthusiasm. The parents of those little ones who had taken part in the excursion of Saturday, seemed as if they could not say enough in its praise, and remarked that their children could hardly sleep for thinking of the happy day they had enjoyed. One of the children, when asked what she remembered of the picnic, "Oh," said she, "the tandy, thir." "Anything else?" "Yeth, the fowers and the thoups. It wath tho jolly." Several of the children were found in the Tompkins-street Mission Sunday-school, where they expressed themselves well pleased with the previous day's trip. Some had never been on the water before in their lives, and many never had the opportunity to run around unrestricted upon the grass. They wished to know when the next picnic would take place, as they were very anxious to go again.

The children belonging to the Water-street Industrial School expressed themselves much to the same effect. The mothers were thankful that some one had had the kind thought to look after their little ones when it was beyond their power to do it themselves. One mother, who was detained at home by the care of an infant, said she felt a little uneasy about her two little girls while they were absent from her sight, but the tales they had to tell about what was done while they had been away repaid her somewhat for her uneasiness. In answer to questions, the children said they "liked the water and the cake, and the ice-cream and the soups, and the flowers, and everything, and they wanted to go again." The last part of the answer was given with an earnestness which carried conviction with it. Other children spoken with replied in the same enthusiastic strain, all evidently having had a day's enjoyment which they would not readily forget. In the majority of instances it was their first picnic.

The German Industrial School, established on Second-street, between Avenues C and D, which sent 350 young ones to Saturday's fête, was closed yesterday. But it was not difficult to come in contact with the recipients of the treat, for they all live in the immediate locality. On the sidewalk, rushing across the street, playing in dangerous proximity to the not overclean gutter, crowding on the door-steps, in fact almost everywhere in the vicinity of the school, were children whom the reporter recognized and who recognized him. They immediately jumped to the conclusion that they were going to be taken again, and looked expectantly for tickets. When asked how they liked the picnic they were vociferous in their exclamations of pleasure. Their parents looked on smilingly, especially the men. The fair fraus were more sober about the matter. Said the reporter to one of the children, "What makes your mother look so grave about the picnic?" "Why," she replied, "Amalie had on a new dress, and it was torn, besides being stained with ice-cream. 'Twas a boy that done it. 'Twasn't her fault, but mine moder was very angry." Hereupon a fat Teuton, who was gravely smoking his pipe, puffed out a volume of smoke, and commenced a long discourse on the affair, in German, whereof the writer understood not one word. It was curious that so few of the parents in that neighborhood could speak English, for all the children gabbled it with the utmost facility.

In the locality of Five Points it was difficult to walk the length of a block without meeting many faces familiar to those who have attended the picnics of the past week. The little waifs and wanderers looked up gladly and with countenances beaming with pleasure as they recognized those under whose guidance they passed a day so eventful in their young lives. As they ran about barefooted over the hot pavements, or through streets whose confines teem with pestilence and are pregnant with disease and death, the remembrance of green fields, cool paths, overhanging trees and the heavy flash of ocean waves upon a pebbly beach continually recurs to them. One of these little wanderers said, "What a splendid time we had last Thursday. Such lots of sandwiches, pickles and ice-cream! Will we ever go to Rockaway again?" The writer replied that it was very likely, and desired to know whether the boy's parents approved of the excursion. "Well," said young ragamuffin, "you know at first they didn't like to have me go away so far from home for fear I'd never come back again, but I told 'em I'd go anyhow, if they did lick me when I got back. You see," he added confidentially, "the old woman aint very lively, and when she licks me I dodge half the whacks, and when I've got about enough I run out and don't come back till she forgets all about it. Dad aint 'round much, and I stay out in the street when he's 'bilin.'"

"And what did they say when you returned from Rockaway Thursday evening?"

"Oh, well," replied the little Arab, with intense delight depicted in every feature, "I just filled my pockets with cake and sandwiches and put a lot of berries 'tween the linin' of my cap and the top, an' when I got back I gave Sissy and the old woman a treat. She said she guessed the people meant to be good to the poor, and after a while she let me go out in the street and play."

"Then you think she would let you go on another excursion by and by, if we make up one, do you?"

"You just bet she would!" exclaimed the youngster, hitching up his trousers and pursing his lips with an expression of the utmost confidence in his prediction.

A little further on, a slightly built Italian girl, with bronzed cheeks, laughing eyes, neatly braided hair, a torn dress and bare feet, came running up and seized the writer's hand.

"Well, little girl, did you have a pleasant time at the picnic? Tell me now, what did you do there?"

The dusky little maiden looked up coyly, and broke out with "Oh! I just played all day long, swinging and running and picking blackberries and cherries, (the little waif thought huckleberries were cherries,) and we picked flowers and made boquets; and oh! such a nice dinner."

"Will your mother let you go again?"

The laughing eyes filled with tears, and from a throat husky with sudden emotion came the words, "Mamma died a few weeks ago, and I haven't anybody left but papa and baby. An old lady takes care of baby, and I live with her. Papa will let me go."

Several other children told their stories, all recollecting their excursion with pleasure and desiring to go again. Such parents of children as were conversed with, expressed satisfaction that their little ones were enabled by the kindness of the charitable to breathe the fresh air of the country for a day, and in many cases they called down blessings upon the heads of those who so nobly respond to the appeal of the TIMES, and furnish the means by which these excursions are carried out.

The Five Points Mission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please allow me, through your columns, to thank most sincerely the kind contributors to the fund, for the day of unalloyed pleasure which our little ones, and others from the vicinity, enjoyed yesterday on the occasion of the picnic given under the auspices of THE TIMES? It was, indeed, a red-letter day in our calendar.

Gratefully,

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Friday, July 12, 1872.

STILL IN SUSPENSE.

The Stokes Jury Unable to Find a Verdict.

Scenes Around the Court-House Yesterday—No Chance of an Agreement—The Jury Again Locked Up All Night.

Early yesterday morning, while the religious portion of the community were about preparing for church service, an immense concourse of people, largely composed of ladies, had assembled on the steps of the new Court-house on Chambers-street and the adjoining side-walks, anxiously awaiting the announcement of the verdict of the jury in the Stokes case. The bustle and interested activity of that large mass of people on the Sabbath morning were not calculated to create a really moral impression. Anxious as to their arrival in due time, many of them came rushing toward the Court, heedless of the intense heat, and with a general negligence of attire which showed that they had not so far noticed the day as to pay it the small homage of ordinary care in their dress.

About 10 o'clock the ladies were admitted to the Court-room, with the reporters and a few privileged individuals, but the vast majority of applicants were denied admission. Inside many speculations were rife as to the decision of the jury. With the statement of their position on the previous evening, and their apparently fixed opinions, there were few who supposed that during the night any agreement had been arrived at, and consequently were not disappointed when the result was subsequently announced. The question of holding Court on the Sabbath was also canvassed, very many believing that judicial action on that day would be illegal; but by a special statute of the Legislature the Court is empowered to extend the recess from Saturday to Sunday, and record the proceedings of the Sabbath as of the previous day. Precisely at 11 o'clock Judge Ingraham took his seat on the bench, and immediately afterward Stokes, accompanied by his brother and a few personal friends (his father, mother and sister were absent,) entered the Court, and occupied his accustomed seat beside his lawyers. He was very pale and careworn, and as he dropped on the chair involuntarily a sigh escaped him. The jury was then summoned, and, amid breathless silence, took their seats. It was observed that the prisoner never looked toward them, even while their names were being called, until the Judge addressing the foreman, said, "I understand, gentlemen, you have not agreed?" With a quick start he glanced at the jury, and something like a smile played across his face.

The FOREMAN said—There is no probability that we can agree; not the least chance.

Judge INGRAHAM—I hardly feel at liberty to discharge you yet. This case has lasted nearly three weeks, and it would not be proper to let you go without giving this case further consideration.

FOREMAN—We are just exactly as we stood last night.

Judge INGRAHAM—I don't want to know how you stood. You must again retire, and if you agree you can communicate with me through the officers.

The jury then retired, and Stokes, who received the congratulations of his friends, was removed.

Throughout the entire day the Court-house was surrounded by the crowd waiting in expectation of an agreement among the jurors. Toward evening their anxiety appeared to abate, as it became evident that there was no possibility of an agreement being arrived at, and as it would take fully three hours to communicate with Judge Ingraham at his residence in Harlem, and give him time to attend in Court. About 8 o'clock the crowd had thinned down to a few scattered groups. The jury was continued together through the night, and if an agreement is not come to before this morning at the sitting of the Court, they will probably be discharged.

A Flag of Honor for the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After the July riot of 1863 it was commonly understood and admitted that this City was saved from sack by the splendid bravery and discipline of the Police. After the July riot of 1871 it was admitted that they had again conspicuously distinguished themselves by the exhibition of the same qualities. It is of the first importance that everything should be done to keep this body of men non-partisan, efficient, thoroughly disciplined, faithful—the right arm of the civil authority, the impartial guardian of the public peace and personal safety. It is impracticable to expect that under our present civil service system the New-York Police force can be thoroughly unpartisan or blameless; but when we consider the demoralizing influences to which it has been subjected it is surprising how efficient it is, and how trustworthy in every emergency. To aid in strengthening its *esprit de corps* a suggestion was made by me last Summer that the citizens of New-York, without distinction of creed, party, or nationality, should procure a very handsome flag to be made, and present it, as a Flag of Honor, to the Police, with the condition that it should only be carried at the funerals of men who died in the line of duty, and at the annual parades of the Police Department. The responses to this appeal have been liberal, $625 having been subscribed and paid over to Henry A. Oakley, Esq., President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who kindly consented to act as treasurer. Of this sum, the New-York Board of Underwriters contributed $250, the Mutual Life Insurance Company $100, the Equitable Life Insurance Company $75, the United States Life Insurance Company $50, and the New-York *Tribune* Association $50. The flag, which is said to be the finest piece of embroidery of the kind made in this country, is now on exhibition at the Underwriters' Hall, No. 158 Broadway. The feeling among the subscribers to this fund is that this flag shall be given to the Police not because a portion of the rioters of 1863 were rebels, nor because a portion of those of 1871 were Catholics or Orangemen, but because during both of these dreadful disturbances of the public peace, and on many another occasion, our policemen did their duty as brave, true men, even to the sacrifice of their lives.

If, with this explanation, the object in view meets with your approval, you will confer a favor by bringing the subject to the notice of your readers.

The presentation committee will probably consist of the Presidents of the New-York and National Boards of Fire Underwriters, the Stock Exchange, the Clearing-house, the Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Major-General commanding the First Division of Militia. Most of these gentlemen have already accepted the duty. After consultation with Superintendent Kelso, it is proposed to have the presentation ceremony occur on the day of the next general parade of the Police Department. There is still lacking about $400 to pay for the flag, and for photographs of the same to be placed in the several precinct Station-houses, and the Committee would be glad to have you announce this fact, receive such sums as may be offered, and hand them to Mr. Oakley, who will be found at No. 68 Wall-street, in the office of the Howard Fire Insurance Company, of which he is Vice-President.

Yours respectfully,

H. S. OLCOTT,
Secretary of the Committee.

Sun-Strokes Yesterday.

Arthur Memner, of No. 233 East Thirtieth-street, was found overcome by the heat at the High Bridge yesterday.

Bridget Mulligan, aged sixty-three, of No. 109 Cedar-street, was found at the corner of Murray and West streets, exhausted by the heat.

John Cody, thirty-six years of age, of No. 69 Washington-street, was found prostrated by the heat at the corner of West and Cortlandt streets.

John Hill, of No. 139 East Twenty-eighth-street, was overcome by heat yesterday, and taken to his home.

Railroad Accidents in New-Jersey.

Wm. White, colored, residing in Newark, was instantly killed, at an early hour yesteday morning, while attempting to jump upon an eastern-bound freight-train at the Market-street Depot.

At 2:40 o'clock, yesterday morning, an accident occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad at Newark, caused by the breaking of a freight-train, consisting of about twenty-five cars, most of them empty. One of the couplings broke while the train was on the heavy grade between Orange and Newark. The engineer, unaware of the accident, stopped at the Broad-street Depot, when the latter half of the train, moving rapidly down the steep grade, ran into the portion which had stopped, throwing a number of the cars from the track and completely wrecking two of them. No person was injured.

Daniel Albert, a cigar-maker, living in Jersey City, was fatally injured, yesterday morning, by falling from the high railway bridge over the Raritan River at New-Brunswick. Albert left Jersey City on the midnight train, arriving in New-Brunswick at 1½. The platform of the depot runs for some distance along the bridge, and at a height of fifty feet from the street below. It is bordered by a railing, over which the injured man must have climbed or fallen in some way. He was picked up in an insensible condition.

ENGLAND'S WEALTH.

The Quarterly Revenue Return of the Kingdom—The Flood-Tide of Prosperity Attained.

From the London Times, July 1.

The return of the revenue for the quarter which ended yesterday confirms the tale that is told in our advertising columns, in the Stock Exchange lists, and by all who go into the city to buy and sell. The course of business is just now at high tide. We are passing through a phase of abundant prosperity. Orders have been flowing in upon our manufacturers faster than they can be executed. The Board of Trade returns show that the amount of commodities imported and exported continues to increase beyond all precedent. The Clearing-house total of the half year is larger than it has ever been before. The traffic receipts of railways grow week after week. Certain results necessarily follow. Railway stocks have for some time been steadily improving in value. The shares in business Companies have shown a similar movement; and, as a matter of course, these flattering results, coinciding with a large development of trade, have brought into the market—are, indeed daily bringing into the market—numberless new projects to tempt the avidity of the capitalist. Is there any use in hinting that the pace is becoming somewhat too rapid? We fear little or none. The old cycle returns. Every one knows that there must be a reaction, that the golden promises of South American schemes must in many cases prove like others of the same kind that have gone before, that the date of a crisis may be calculated like the date of an eclipse; but we all believe that we shall save ourselves in time, let who will be left behind. Meanwhile money is being won, and why should we not all enter for the stakes? As we hear what our neighbors have done, and the tales of their successes are too often apocryphal—the excitement of example becomes irresistible, and caution is blown to the winds. Apart altogether from irregular and accidental items of increase, the revenue of the past quarter is more than a million in excess of the revenue of the same period last year. There has been a gain under every head of income but two; and of these exceptions, one—the Crown Lands is absolutely stationary, and the other—the Miscellaneous Receipts—indicates a falling off which can be at once accounted for. * * * There never was a Budget less ambitious than that for the present financial year, and it is satisfactory to think that it may be rewarded with the success due to modest merit. We do not lose sight of the risks which have to be run between now and next April. The harvest will certainly be late, and, though its prospects are at present fair, there is a possibility that it will prove deficient. We cannot tell on the 1st of July in a backward year what may be its yield. Nor can any one predict the issue of the struggle between employers and employed which has stopped the building trade of London in all its branches. Audacious friends may, on abstract principles, exhort one or the other side to persevere while innocent of all knowledge necessary to form an opinion on the points in dispute. But, unless workmen and employers consent to refer their quarrel to some tribunal in which both can have confidence, there can be no satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and, indeed, no solution whatever until a protracted struggle ends in exhausting the resources of one party. But if the genius of common sense prevail, and the harvest be favorable, Mr. Lowe may anticipate an overflowing Exchequer. The receipts for the quarter which has just ended, after deducting the property tax, and making allowance for the item of miscellaneous receipts, show a gain exceeding £1,180,000. This much has been realized, and may serve as a reserve fund to balance any unexpected falling off in the remaining quarters; but if, instead of a falling off, the gain be maintained, the revenue of the twelve-month will exhibit a magnificent surplus. It would be too curious to inquire how much of the increase of revenue shown in the quarter's tables can be depended upon not only for this year, but for the years to follow. We have already hinted an apprehension that the revived activity of trade is stimulating speculation to an extent which must be succeeded by a reaction; and it requires no second sight to predict a season when the wheel of fortune will turn, and the manufacture of companies will again for a time be stopped.

The Elsatian and Lorraine Demonstration.

The demonstration, which has been in preparation by the Elsatians and Lorraines resident in this City, and which is intended to manifest their loyalty to the French Republic, will come off today. The programme is as follows: At 8 o'clock this morning, a meeting will be held at Irving Hall; at 9, a procession will be formed, which, starting from the hall, will march through Broadway down to the French General Consulate, where the members will enroll themselves French citizens. After passing through the necessary formalities the line will be formed again, and the procession will pass up Broadway to the Armory of the Gardes Lafayette, at the Casino, in Houston-street, where it will disperse. It is estimated that there are between 3,000 and 4,000 natives of the annexed provinces in this City, their numbers having been largely increased of late by immigration.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Falvim, of No. 538 West Fifty-fourth-street, fell down-stairs, yesterday, at his residence, and was killed.

Jacob Schlosser, twenty-one years old, was arrested yesterday, for stealing $700 from his employer, G. Levintass, of No. 308 Canal-street.

The German house-painters held a meeting at Gruenwald's Hall, in Avenue A, yesterday, and reorganized their union.

The furnishing store No. 168 Bowery was damaged $50 on stock by fire, yesterday afternoon. The building, owned by Bertha Kauth, was damaged $100; insured for $1,000.

Thomas McDermott, of No. 55 Mulberry-street, during a quarrel on the street, yesterday, stabbed Sarah Waters in the lip with a knife. He was arrested.

The Bloomingdale Turnverein have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Ph. Andres, First Speaker; Second Speaker, Ch. Heinemann; Secretary, A. Mylius; Treasurer, Fr. Flocken.

The German Imperial music corps of the Berlin Keiser Franz Grenadier Regiment gave their farewell concert in this City at Jones' Wood, yesterday afternoon. From here they will go to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The steam-ship Bremen, which left Bremen on June 29, London on July 2, reached this port yesterday. The mail news thus at hand is fresher by two days than that previously received.

James Peterson and John Monat, sailors on board the brig Lena Thurlow lying at Prentice's stores, in Brooklyn, were held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for robbing James A. Clinton, a fellow-sailor, of $69 while on the voyage from Havana to this City.

The Adams pressmen state that the book printing-houses still resisting their demands are only four in number. All the others have complied. The men say they have an income exceeding what is required to pay all hands trade-union allowance.

While Barbara Schade, of No. 251 West Thirty-fifth-street, was getting off a car at the corner of Sixth-street and Avenue A, having an infant in her arms, she was knocked down and run over by a horse and light wagon driven by Henry Semon, of No. 125 Third-street, and was slightly injured. Semon was locked up.

The Mozartverein, the Fritz-Reuterverein, the vocal society Aurora, the Teutonia Maennerchor, the Theo. Koerner Liedertafer and other German societies enjoyed steam-boat excursions yesterday to Staten Island and various points up the Hudson. The Eichenkranz Society will start for Niagara next Sunday, on a two weeks' trip.

Yesterday afternoon, a noted Sixth Ward thief and rowdy named Michael Costelloe, accompanied by three companions of like character, entered the lager-beer saloon of Ernest Geffler, No. 499 Pearl-street. They picked a quarrel with Geffler, beat him badly, cut his head in four places, robbed the till of $13 and escaped. The Police are searching for them. Geffler's wounds were dressed at Police Station.

BROOKLYN.

Isaac Penburn, of No. 118 Union-avenue, was overcome by heat yesterday afternoon, near his residence. He was taken home.

On Saturday evening Catherine Weber, aged fifty-seven, residing at No. 178 Elizabeth-street, was crushed between a Knickerbocker ice-cart and a lamp-post, receiving injuries of a dangerous character.

John Manson, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 338 Grand-street, was drowned at 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday, while bathing in Newtown Creek, near the starch factory. The body was not recovered.

Saturday night, as Lawrence Ryan was in the act of filling a kerosene lamp, at his liquor-store, No. 223 Twenty-sixth-street, the lamp exploded, and the house, an old two-story frame, owned by Ryan, was totally destroyed. Ryan's loss is $2,200. The occupants of the upper part lost $300 on furniture.

Yesterday afternoon three young boys were detected in the act of setting fire to the stable of a Mr. Glenn, on Smith-street near Pacific-street. One of the boys named Dennis King, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 27 Columbia-street, was arrested. The other two escaped.

Friday night last John Dennigan and his wife, and James Hughes, assisted by his wife, had a general fight near their residence, at the corner of Bond and Degraw streets. Dennigan came out of the affray with a fractured skull. The Hughes fled, but were yesterday arrested in East New-York and locked up to await examination.

On Saturday afternoon a Park-avenue car broke down at the corner of Washington and Water streets. During a temporary absence of the driver the car was left in charge of a boy, who was set upon by a gang of young ruffians and severely beaten. They then broke open the money box and stole about $8. Two of the boys, Robert McElwan and John McClure, were subsequently arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

Measels of a malignant type prevail at Riverhead and several neighboring villages.

Robert T. Rodgers, of Jersey City, was drowned at Centre Moriches on Saturday. He was caught in an eddy, and never seen afterward until washed ashore. His wife and four children witnessed the affair.

Four weeks ago Joseph Titus, of Bellport, was bit by a dog, which was not supposed to be mad. Joseph was taken sick on Thursday, and in a few hours was in the agonies of hydrophobia. He died in forty-eight hours.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Clifton Gas-light Company are now engaged in laying a main to New-Brighton.

Thirty persons were arrested by the Police about the Island during the past week.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Bessy, proprietor of the Mountain House, at the foot of Weehawken Heights, was arrested yesterday for assaulting George Murphy, who had been drinking in Bessy's bar-room, and commenced to demolish bottles and glasses, finally attacking Bessy. The latter drew his pistol and fired, but did not hit Murpey. He then took the pistol in hand and beat Murphy until he was insensible. Both men were badly wounded.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Third Monday motion Calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, Wm. Davis, Jas. Smith, burglary; 2, John McCarty, rape; 3, Thomas Bell, indecent assault; 4, James Donagon, felonious assault and battery; 5, Philip Tyne, felonious assault and battery; 6, Thomas Collins, felonious assault and battery; 7, Ellen Carlock, felonious assault and battery; 8, Patrick Dunn, grand larceny; 9, Richard McCruder, larceny from the person; 10, John G. McClave, larceny from the person; 11, John Williams, larceny from the person; 12, Michael Kells, Thomas Reaney, Michael Kelly, riot.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, but firm and higher; No 2 Spring, $1 26 cash, $1 18¾@$1 18¾ August; No. 1 Spring, $1 26½; No. 3 Spring, $1 10. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 40¾c.@40⅞c., regular, 41¾c.@41⅛c. fresh, cash or July; 42¼c. August. 43c.@43¼c. September; Rejected, 37¾c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 at 26¾c. cash, 26¼c. August. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 60c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 53c. Whisky dull and unsettled; 88c. asked; no buyers. Mess Pork, $14 cash, or, July, $13 85 August. Lard—Demand light; holders firm, 9c.; Summer, 8c. asked; 7¾c. bid. Hams in pickle firm; 11½c.@12½c. Winter; 10c.@10½c. Summer-cured. Bulk Meats and Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; no sales. Cattle dull and drooping. Hogs—Market steady, with a moderate demand for Bacon grades; dull and drooping for heavy lots; sales at $3 70@$4 20. Freights declining; Corn, to Buffalo, 7½c.; Oats, 5c.; Corn, to Oswego, 12½c., to Kingston, 13½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 205,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 257,000 bushels Corn, 101,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Cattle, 8,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour steady at $7@$7 50. Wheat steady; old Red, $1 45@$1 50; New, $1 35@$1 45. Corn in fair demand and firm at 50c.@51c. Rye dull and unchanged at 65c.@67c. Oats dull and unchanged at 30c.@36c. Barley dull and nominally 60c.@70c. Butter firm and scarce; strictly choice Reserve, 18c.@22c. Pork unsettled; Regular held at $12 25@$13; City, $14 75@$14 87½. Lard dull and nominal; prime Kettle, 8¾c.@9c.; Summer, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Steam firm, with light offerings at 8¾c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; sales over 1,000,000 lbs. last evening; to-day all held at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. Clear Sides, 7¼c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8⅛c.; held at an advance of ¼c. all around. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 10@$4 50. Whisky firm at 87c.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 22,400 bushels. Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 23,600 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour dull. Wheat inactive. Corn quiet; 1c. higher; sales of 58,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 51c. Oats nominal; held at 35c. Pork quiet at $13 25. Lard quiet at 9½c. Highwines nominal. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Flour dull and all qualities slightly declined; Extra Family, $6 50. Grain quiet. Provisions in good demand and firm; sales, 100,000 lbs. Bulk Meats; Shoulders at 5c., for Aug. 1; 200,000 lbs. Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides on orders. Mess Pork—Round lots held at $12 50, cash. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., loose. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.; Plain, 13c. Lard unchanged; order lots advanced, ⅛c.@¼c. Whisky firm at 87c.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm, Spring Double Extra, $6@$6 70. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 32; No. 2, $1 25¼. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 27c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 59c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 57c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Molasses—Cuba, 32½c. Sugar—Cuba, 8¾c. Petroleum weak; Crude, 15¾c.@16c.; Refined, 21⅞c.@22c. Seeds unchanged. Flour firmer, but not quotably higher; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; Red, $1 65@$1 75. Corn firmer; Yellow, 63c. Oats steady at 42c.@43c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $14. Whisky, 93c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton quiet, little doing; Middlings, 22¾c.@22½c.; net receipts, 41; exports to Havre, 1,318 bales; coastwise, 2,417 bales; sales, 575 bales; stock, 15,748 bales.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Cotton—Good Ordinary, 20¼c.; stock, 635 bales.

MOBILE, July 13.—Cotton firm; Middlings 22c.; net receipts, 27c. bales; stock, 1,514 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. American Securities unchanged.

FRANKFORT, July 13—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 13—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 53s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.—Lawrence Horrarth, Betsy Horrarth, Chas. Mortimerson, C. J. Turner, James Turner, Jos. F. Cranelly, Mrs. McDevitt, Daniel McDevitt, Jane Gallagher, Sarah Gallagher, Mr. Boulard, Mr. Field, Miss Hiffert, E. A. Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Agnes Boyd, Alex. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Margaret Robertson.

In steam-ship Britannia from Glasgow.—Capt. William Brown, R. Stewart, Henry McGurran, Mrs. Anne McGurran, Miss Mary Ann Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......4:41 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon sets..12:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:09 | Gov. Island..2:58 | Hell Gate..4:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 14.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Bremen, (N. G.,) Ladewigs, Bremen June 29 and Southampton July 2, with mdse. and 551 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 7, lat. 48 17, lon. 30 26, passed steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 11th, lat. 42 44, lon. 58 51, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Selica, (Belg.,) Miune, Antwerp June 22, with mdse. and 143 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly winds and thick weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow June 29 and Moville 30th, with mdse. and 301 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks; July 2, lat. 55, lon. 34, passed bark Atlantic, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for New-York; 9th, lat. 46, lon. 52, passed ship Andrew Lovitt, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound E.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) Morison, Glasgow June 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 249 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds, with dense fogs, from lon. 40 to 70; no date, lat. 43 27, lon. 60 10, passed bark Glaucus, from Marseilles, for Charleston.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng. June 26, with mdse. and 120 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and thence light winds and fogs.

Steam-ship Niagara, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson and Wood.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Bark Sunshine, Richmond, Trapani 88 ds., with salt to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 30 ds. W. of Bermuda; July 7, off Nantucket, spoke Psyche, (Br.,) hence for London; 10th, off Georges Shoals, passed steam-ship America, hence for Bremen.

Bark Pasqualino, (Ital.,) Cacace, Girgenti 54 ds., with sulphur to Martin Kalbfleisch & Son—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar May 27; came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 10 ds. W. of Bermudas; July 4, lat. 29 41, lon. 68 22, spoke schr. Edward Lameyer, from ——, for Porto Rico.

Bark Punjaub, (of Belfast, Ireland,) Rosewarne, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Came the northern passage and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 25 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; June 3, lat. 48 49, lon. 17 09, John Sullivan, seaman, a native of Waterford, Ireland, aged 23 years, fell from the mizzen-rigging overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Ida E., (of St. John, N. B.,) Deane, Cay Francis 8 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Bark Haparanda, (Swed.,) Weichman, Cardiff 55 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 30 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Juventa, (Nor.,) Aaby, New-Haven, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, (of Boston,) Haskell, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to master. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Kate Upham, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carter, Havana 8 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Sons & Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig John McDonald, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Rockland, N. B., 16 ds., with stone to Geo. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Susan Bergen, (of Brookhaven,) Tuttle, Manzanilla 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thos. J. Owen—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light winds the entire passage; came via Long Island Sound.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to A. Abbot.

Brig Amelia Ann, Clark, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy, Mahlin, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. B. O. Mullen, Gray, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Bishop, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Addie Ryarson, Ryarson, Windsor, N. S., 25 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Jamestown, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Harris, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Davidson, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northrup, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate Church, Doss, Seal Island, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. G. W. Rogers, Rogers, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anson Brown, Mills, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Diadem, Lowden, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, Clark, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. John Manlove, Brown, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Quick, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ruth Holmes, Hoyt, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alquizar, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Olive Branch, Clark, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kate Stevens, Honce, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Watrous & Williams.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Manantico, Claypool, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abigail Haynes, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. D. Dennison, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen, Searles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyte, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Gamma, Clark, Machias, with lumber to order.
Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Galota, Gammett, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Hyena, ——, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Brazos, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. M. Seymour, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Alida, Knowles, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Essex, Handy, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Providence.
Schr. Susan and Mary, Kenyon, Providence.
Schr. Joseph Marsh, Sniffin, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Young, Carter, Brookhaven.
Schr. Jesse, Morgan, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. W. Rogers, Cobberry, Boston.
Schr. Chattanooga, Watson, Providence.
Schr. Geo. B. Markle, Bishop, Taunton.
Schr. Harriet Gardner, Miller, Newport.
Schr. Lady Franklin, Oliston, Rockport.
Schr. Storm Petrel, Jordan, Providence.
Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton.
Schr. Lochiel, Brown, Vineyard-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.
Schr. L. Standish, Martin, Pembroke.
Schr. Woodruff, Sims, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. Adriana, Bailey, Providence.
Schr. E. W. Day, Scott, Pawtucket.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Drisko, Virginia.
Schr. Niagara, Worden, Fall River.
Schr. Adelphi, McGregor, Hyannis.
Schr. Chas. Hazard, Clark, Fall River.
Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.
Schr. Horace L. Francis, Hartford.
Schr. Seaport, Vesior, Fall River.
Schr. Dolphin, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. Ann, Marshall, Fall River.
Schr. Billow, Ames, Fall River.
Schr. Napoleon, Bulong, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Planet, Green, Newport.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs Sea King, from St. John, N. B.; Lugano, from Windsor, N. S.; Walter H. Thorndike, from Rockland.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Sld. brig Carmila, for Barcelona; schr. Grace B. West, for Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York. Cld. brigs Lizzie H. Kimball, for Boston; Waverly, for Fall River; and schr. A. J. Tobin, for Boston.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
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will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

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